





In More Ways Than One

Kissinger's Time Is Short on Africa

By Bernard Gwertzman

HAMBURG, Sept. 8 (NYT).—Henry Kissinger was asked the other day aboard his Air Force jet whether time was not running out on his African peace-making mission. The questioner had in mind the U.S. election and the good chance that no matter who wins in November, there will be a new secretary of state.

Pragmatism Helps Kadar

(Continued from Page 1) coalition government during the revolt, and three of his friends, Mr. Kadar was also blamed for the long, bitter dispute with the late Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, who was sheltered in the U.S. Embassy from 1956 to 1971.

It is these memories of Mr. Kadar that have inhibited the development of better relations between Hungary and the West, especially the United States, where most of the 150,000 refugees from the 1956 revolt fled to join 600,000 Hungarians from previous emigrations.

Within the last few years, however, substantial improvement in relations with the United States has been encouraged. This summer, two Hungarian television teams, filming long, objective reports from the two major U.S. political party conventions.

On the international political side, Mr. Kadar makes sure that Hungary does nothing to stir Moscow's suspicions. Internally, he has provided enough freedom to defuse the opposition, convincing most people that his chief policy guide is the independence and prosperity of Hungary.

The heart of the Hungarian economic reform is to give professional managers great autonomy in running the state-owned enterprises. Specific production quotas are set by each enterprise—not by the central planners—and the managers determine what to do with their profits.

For Hungary, the program has resulted in the economy being the only one in the Soviet bloc in which the production of consumer goods exceeded the output of capital goods for the 15 years starting in 1961.

"Kadar has let his economists work and they are good economists," a Western diplomat commented. "He has also warded off the negative political pressures."

Now 63 and often rumored to be in poor health, Mr. Kadar already has designated a successor in Karolyi Nemeth, boss of the important Budapest party organization and chairman of the Economic Policy Committee, many diplomats believe.

fascinating aspect of Mr. Kissinger's last-minute push for a dramatic diplomatic achievement. Although everyone else in his entourage is aware that power may slip from his grasp at any time, he forges ahead, not yet ready to call it quits.

One of Mr. Kissinger's principal aides was eating in an Italian restaurant in London Monday night while his boss was off alone with Prime Minister James Callaghan. Analyzing Mr. Kissinger's success as a mediator, first with Arabs and Israelis and now with black and white Africans, the aide said, "In part, Mr. Kissinger succeeds because he does it alone. He makes his moves, keeps them secret and springs a completed package when everything has been assembled."

Lone Ranger Reminded that he was describing the kind of Lone Ranger figure that Jimmy Carter has gone out of his way to criticize, the aide said, "That's a good problem to think about."

Given the same facts, the aide was asked, how would Mr. Carter handle the blacks and whites in Africa? "I think there is something good to be said for the Lone Ranger," was the reply.

Mr. Kissinger believes that certain criteria must be met to make agreement possible, and pragmatism is timing. The time must be right. There must be a sense of crisis so severe as to shake the parties from their positions.

In the Middle East, the October, 1973, war was used to convince the Israelis and Egyptians that it was time to try negotiations. Even after the war began to recede in memory, he kept insisting to keep the Israelis in a negotiating mood—that without further accords another war was inevitable.

The Angola war and the Israeli Document Urges Restricting Its Arab Minority

TEL AVIV, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The unauthorized publication of a report urging moves to restrict growth of Israel's Arab minority today raised a political storm in the country.

The report by Yisrael Koenig, the Interior Ministry's director for northern Israel, called for rapid increase of Jewish settlement in Galilee, where Arabs make up 48 per cent of the population.

Mr. Koenig warned that there could be a 51-per cent Arab majority in the district by 1978, and suggested, among other measures, encouraging Arab youths to study abroad and then making it hard for them to return. Arabs make up 14 per cent of Israel's population.

The report was drawn up six months ago by Mr. Koenig and a number of other officials, but not endorsed by the Interior Ministry or any other government body.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that it never reached Mr. Rabin's desk.

crease in guerrilla activity against the white-dominated government of Rhodesia have been used by Mr. Kissinger to convince the South Africans and, it is hoped, the white Rhodesians that unless they reach peaceful settlements soon, a conflagration may occur. He also urges negotiations on the black Africans, warning of the horrors of modern warfare.

This emphasis on impending disaster has led to criticism that Mr. Kissinger is making self-fulfilling prophecies—in effect, inviting further conflict. He denies that he encourages violence by warning about it, but it does seem that in his effort to dramatize a crisis, that is, make it more ripe for resolution, he allows himself some hyperbole. On a more sober subject, the talks on limitation of strategic arms, he has been arguing that the alternative to accord is nuclear war. This is debatable, of course.

Approach to Talks The approach to negotiations, particularly in mediation, has probably won the secretary of state the most praise from members of his staff. They say that once he is seized of an issue—currently it is Africa—he wants to know everything he can and to meet the various leaders and establish as intimate a relationship as possible to convince them of his even-handedness and sympathy. This requires considerable exchanges of messages, confidentiality and constant travel.

Mr. Kissinger then begins what is regarded by his aides as the most difficult stage: analyzing positions with all sides and persuading each one, even in the first stage of negotiation, to temper its demands and understand the problems of the others.

When the initial proposals and counterproposals are submitted through Mr. Kissinger, he passes them on but inevitably comments on them, telling each side that he knows that a particular demand would be completely unacceptable but suggesting that if it was modified somewhat it might be acceptable.

Proposals for Compromise Meanwhile, he and his aides draw up a synthesis of the two positions and offer a discreet compromise. Mr. Kissinger's task is made somewhat easier in that he does not mediate solely as an individual but as a representative of the United States government, able to hold out the possibility that in the event of agreement, the United States will be disposed to contribute economic aid to the parties and otherwise befriend them.

This pattern, followed in the Egyptian-Israeli and Syrian-Israeli negotiations, will have to be modified for the African shuttle that is due to start next week. There will be a variety of independence and tribal groups to consult with in addition to governments. Mr. Kissinger is already trying to get the black Africans to unify their positions, not only to make it easier to negotiate but also to reduce the number of places he must visit.

raj state that they did not sanction the methods used by Mussolini and the Fascist party in furthering the aims of the Italian raj.

The Russian raj that chose Stalin as Lenin's successor had a revolutionary mentality. The revolutionary mentality of the Russian raj was similar to that of today's Chinese raj, as depicted in Chairman Mao's Little Red Book. The Chinese raj used the doctrines of Chairman Mao's Little Red Book and Marxism-Leninism to bring about a revolution. Today, a time of peace, the Chinese raj are creating a climate, which enables the people to accept the doctrine of international socialism and to denounce communist Chinese raj, who lack the courage to make obvious and inevitable changes in the social system.

Acts that tend to make one world, wherein free and happy people meet the ever changing demands of nature and society, are good acts.

In 1933, by default, the German raj, to ensure their way of life, backed Hitler and the National Socialist party in their successful bid to take control of the German Government. The National Socialist party, a fascist power bloc, advocated the suppression of Jewish and other minorities, the partitioning of Poland in 1939, and the German raj state that they did not sanction the methods used by Hitler and the National Socialist party, in furthering the aims of the German raj.

In India, prior to 1940, the Indian raj and the Muslim raj worked together for India's independence. In 1940, the Muslim League, with Jinnah as its spokesman, made demands for the partitioning of India and the formation of a nation in which the Muslims would be in the majority. In 1947, the Indian raj partitioned India on religious grounds. The partitioning of India on religious grounds created problems, dealing with the availability of arable land and water, which are the cause, in part, for the lot of the Indian people; malnutrition and religion. During the 1940-47 period, Churchill, Attlee, Jinnah, Nehru, and Gandhi spoke for the raj.

For thousands of years, raj with God oriented military mentalities have foisted on the people the belief that man is accountable to a God and the belief that war is justifiable. Today, the American raj have God oriented military mentalities. Raj, the American raj, without sense of personal responsibility for one's acts, are amoral. Amoral raj condone the Auschwitz, the Hiroshima, the My Lai.

In human societies, states, nations, the raj are a ruling minority, and the people are a ruled majority. The acts (compulsive) of the raj are determined by the policies and goals of the power bloc with which they are identified.

The raj will be taught. The raj will be taught that the dignity of human beings subsumes sincerity, courage, a sense of personal responsibility and love. The raj will teach. It follows from the teachings of the raj that the people will not form groups which foster divisive cultures; what a group learns and then applies is not divisive, if, on being shared with other groups, it satisfies a sense of integrity. Moral practices of the people stem from their genetic makeup and the teachings of the raj.

The thoughts expressed in this essay are "in the air." I have used these thoughts to form a vehicle to convey concepts that the readers might use in developing their thoughts. Some of these thoughts, assembled on paper, do not please me (and some of these thoughts cause me to experience grief).

Some of the thoughts of people and raj, assembled on paper, will not please them. The assembling of their thoughts might lead people and raj to question their sets of social values and decide that they do or do not merit self-love. Reader or writer, with mental clarity sufficient to perform right acts and to decide that he merits self-love, knows that the act of deciding that one merits self-love, precludes self-love.

Esponsing a universal social system (neither inhuman nor inept), people and raj will write short essays, on the responsibility of the raj.



IN TANZANIA—William Schaufele, U.S. undersecretary of state for African affairs, greeted in Dar es Salaam by Isaac Sepetu, Tanzania's junior foreign minister, right, and U.S. Ambassador James Spain. Schaufele later met with President Julius Nyerere.

Ford Says U.S. Plans 'Major Effort' on Africa

(Continued from Page 1) ideas on how progress can be achieved but we are not—and I emphasize not—trying to develop a specific American plan."

The President said there were three U.S. objectives: To prevent an escalation of violence that could ultimately threaten U.S. national security.

Pravda Calls for Compromise To End Civil War in Lebanon

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, in a major policy statement, called today for a negotiated political solution to the Lebanese civil war, saying that this was the only road to peace.

The article, which was signed "Observer," believed to be the pseudonym of a high Communist party official, is periodically used by Pravda for important policy statements on international issues.

A Western expert on the area said it seemed that the Soviet Union wanted to get its considered view on record before the scheduled swearing-in Sept. 23 of Lebanese President-elect Elias Sarkis.

Pravda said that efforts to restore peace must be carried out by the Lebanese themselves without outside pressure so that the national independence and territorial integrity of the country be preserved.

Denouncing "maneuvers" by rightists to secure political or military victory over the Palestinians and Muslims, the article criticized leftist rejections of peace overtures.

"Attempts of this sort—rightist maneuvers—can lead only to continuation of bloodshed, in the same way as attempts by some leftist elements within the Palestinian movement and the patriotic forces front to reject peaceful proposals out of hand," Pravda said.

Urges Reconciliation The article criticized Syria's military intervention and called for a reconciliation between Damascus and the Palestinians.

"Whatever considerations guided Damascus in sending its troops into Lebanon, this decision proved to be harmful to the Palestinian movement [and] to the rights of the Lebanese people," the article said.

Fighting in the central mountains and north Lebanon slowed after six days of escalation claimed more than 500 lives. But there was no pause on Beirut's long front line after Mr. Chamoun's forces attacked the leftist-held public security building with incendiary grenades and machine guns early today.

Leftists Attacked BEIRUT, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Christian militiamen attacked a leftist outpost in the Arab League's buffer zone today, touching off new fighting in the no-man's-land and forcing a partial withdrawal of the league's Sudanese peace-keeping troops.

Christian militia chief Camille Chamoun, in Damascus on a 48-hour visit, met with Syrian President Hafes al-Assad for talks on the possibility of a new Syrian military intervention in the war.

Fighting in the central mountains and north Lebanon slowed after six days of escalation claimed more than 500 lives. But there was no pause on Beirut's long front line after Mr. Chamoun's forces attacked the leftist-held public security building with incendiary grenades and machine guns early today.

Egyptians Assail Syria, Libya Over Arab Federation CAIRO, Sept. 8 (AP).—Egypt charged today that its partners in the Federation of Arab Republics, Syria and Libya, deceived their people when they joined the organization five years ago.

An official 3,000-word statement carried by the Middle East News Agency replied to a joint Syrian-Libyan statement last week on the fifth anniversary of the federation that charged Egypt with destroying its activities.

"Egypt shall always remain the cornerstone of Arab unity," the statement said.

It accused both Syrian President Hafes al-Assad and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi of making derogatory statements about the federation.

Rebel Archbishop Picketed by Plane

CARCASSONE, France, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—A private plane scattered leaflets denouncing the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre while he was visiting a traditional Roman Catholic community near the southern French town today.

Archbishop Lefebvre is opposed to recent reforms in the church and has held two large traditional Latin masses in France to underline his protests.

Laos Premier in Cuba

HAVANA, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Laotian Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

Laos Premier Kayson Phommavith arrived today for a week's official visit to Cuba.

In Visit to British Air Show

U.S. Aviation Aide Forecast N.Y. Concorde Landings Soon

By Richard Winton

FARNBOROUGH, England, Sept. 8 (NYT).—Approval for the Concorde supersonic airliner to land in New York is likely to be granted in the next two or three months, the head of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration said here yesterday.

The official, John McLucas, also said his agency might join in court action, if necessary, to remove the ban on the landing of Concorde at Kennedy Airport. But in Washington, a spokesman for William Coleman Jr., the secretary of transportation, under whom Mr. McLucas serves, said that the department had not changed its position that "this is a matter for local authorities."

"It is not the present intention of the department to join in the court action," the spokesman said in a telephone conversation after consulting with Mr. Coleman.

Concorde Comments Mr. McLucas spoke at a news conference here on the third day of the weeklong Farnborough Air Show. His remarks buoyed the spirits of the British and French partners in the Concorde program. The remarks also tended to dispel any residual resentment at comments that the FAA chief made about his first Concorde flight earlier this year. Mr. McLucas said at the time that he thought that the seats were somewhat cramped and that the cabin was too hot.

British Airways and Air France, which are flying the 1,350-mile-an-hour plane on routes to Washington, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas and Bahrain, have pinned their hopes for eventual profits on service to New York. Largely because of the plane's noise, a ban was imposed at Kennedy early this year pending an assessment of at least six months of scheduled service to other cities.

Mr. McLucas, in his statements yesterday, seemed to Concorde supporters to have gone further than any other U.S. official in holding out the possibility of federal support in the British-French airline lawsuit seeking to lift the ban at Kennedy.

Power to Regulate Arguing that the Constitution gave the federal government the power to regulate air commerce, Mr. McLucas said he thought

At a meeting held later the same week, the report said, several members of the ruling group, who were not at the meeting, warned that an attack on the economic situation would be a catastrophe for the country, which depends on foreign supplies through Kenya for its food and other necessities.

At that time, Mr. McLucas said, he threatened to make war on Kenya for allowing the Israeli planes to refuel at Nairobi on their way to the Sudan.

According to the intelligence report, the Uganda leader of his Defense Council that his personal prestige was at stake at the time that this was more important than the economic situation.

He finally convinced a majority of the council to support the plan, the reports said, and the operations were scheduled for the second week of the month.

They were to be carried out with cooperation with Palestinian leaders, the reports said, and the participation of the Uganda Air Force was also mentioned as a possibility.

At that time, Mr. McLucas said, he threatened to make war on Kenya for allowing the Israeli planes to refuel at Nairobi on their way to the Sudan.

According to the intelligence report, the Uganda leader of his Defense Council that his personal prestige was at stake at the time that this was more important than the economic situation.

He finally convinced a majority of the council to support the plan, the reports said, and the operations were scheduled for the second week of the month.

They were to be carried out with cooperation with Palestinian leaders, the reports said, and the participation of the Uganda Air Force was also mentioned as a possibility.

At that time, Mr. McLucas said, he threatened to make war on Kenya for allowing the Israeli planes to refuel at Nairobi on their way to the Sudan.

According to the intelligence report, the Uganda leader of his Defense Council that his personal prestige was at stake at the time that this was more important than the economic situation.

He finally convinced a majority of the council to support the plan, the reports said, and the operations were scheduled for the second week of the month.

They were to be carried out with cooperation with Palestinian leaders, the reports said, and the participation of the Uganda Air Force was also mentioned as a possibility.

At that time, Mr. McLucas said, he threatened to make war on Kenya for allowing the Israeli planes to refuel at Nairobi on their way to the Sudan.

the courts, would recognize the right "as the ultimate authority" in the Concorde case.

The issue had been scheduled to come up in U.S. District Court in Manhattan Monday. But agreement of both sides to matter was put off until November. Postponing the case until after Election Day, Nov. 2, will remove some of the political pressures involved in the controversy. By that time there will have also been six months of Concorde service to the United States.

Amin Plans Kenya Attack Reports Say

By Flora Lewin

PARIS, Sept. 8 (NYT).—An intelligence information reaching here says that President Idi Amin Uganda has planned a "revenge operation" against Kenya.

According to the information, possible targets of one or more Uganda attacks were the international airport at Nairobi, the port of Mombassa and military installations.

The information was based on reports of two sessions of Uganda's National Defense Council, which Field Marshal Amin addressed in the last week of August.

At the first session, it was said, he proposed an operation against Kenya because there was growing agitation in Uganda against his rule and he thought an attack would restore his prestige. After an intense discussion, the report said, the council prevailed on him to put off his plan to launch an operation during the first week of the month.

Warning Issued At a meeting held later the same week, the report said, several members of the ruling group, who were not at the meeting, warned that an attack on the economic situation would be a catastrophe for the country, which depends on foreign supplies through Kenya for its food and other necessities.

At that time, Mr. McLucas said, he threatened to make war on Kenya for allowing the Israeli planes to refuel at Nairobi on their way to the Sudan.

According to the intelligence report, the Uganda leader of his Defense Council that his personal prestige was at stake at the time that this was more important than the economic situation.

He finally convinced a majority of the council to support the plan, the reports said, and the operations were scheduled for the second week of the month.

They were to be carried out with cooperation with Palestinian leaders, the reports said, and the participation of the Uganda Air Force was also mentioned as a possibility.

At that time, Mr. McLucas said, he threatened to make war on Kenya for allowing the Israeli planes to refuel at Nairobi on their way to the Sudan.

According to the intelligence report, the Uganda leader of his Defense Council that his personal prestige was at stake at the time that this was more important than the economic situation.

He finally convinced a majority of the council to support the plan, the reports said, and the operations were scheduled for the second week of the month.

They were to be carried out with cooperation with Palestinian leaders, the reports said, and the participation of the Uganda Air Force was also mentioned as a possibility.

At that time, Mr. McLucas said, he threatened to make war on Kenya for allowing the Israeli planes to refuel at Nairobi on their way to the Sudan.

According to the intelligence report, the Uganda leader of his Defense Council that his personal prestige was at stake at the time that this was more important than the economic situation.

He finally convinced a majority of the council to support the plan, the reports said, and the operations were scheduled for the second week of the month.

They were to be carried out with cooperation with Palestinian leaders, the reports said, and the participation of the Uganda Air Force was also mentioned as a possibility.

At that time, Mr. McLucas said, he threatened to make war on Kenya for allowing the Israeli planes to refuel at Nairobi on their way to the Sudan.

According to the intelligence report, the Uganda leader of his Defense Council that his personal prestige was at stake at the time that this was more important than the economic situation.

ADVERTISEMENT

On The Responsibility Of The Raj

SOCIAL VALUES OF A GIVEN PERSON ARE THOUGHTS CONCERNING NATURE, SOCIETY, INDIVIDUALS, AND SELF; FOLLOWED BY ACTS FOR OR AGAINST THE SUBSTANCE OF THE THOUGHTS. SOCIAL VALUES; WITH NO THOUGHT OF 750 MILLION PEOPLE ON THE INDIAN PENINSULA, 850 MILLION PEOPLE IN CHINA, AND 4,200 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE WORLD; MAY BE PROVINCIAL-ISM.

In 1925, at 15 years of age, I started to meditate on the inhuman and inept way that people act. Religious aspects of the problem were of no concern: I was an agnostic. Economic aspects of the problem were of no concern: I held that to set up the books to implement the axiom "to each according to his needs" would not be a difficult task for qualified accountants. After eight years of meditation, the answer to the problem came to me. In any and all nations, the people who rule are not responsible to anyone for their actions. For five or ten minutes after this thought came to me, I was in a state of euphoria. The state of euphoria was brought on by the certainty that the problem was solved. The certainty that the problem was solved overshadowed the thought that the people who rule are not responsible to anyone for their actions. I did not give voice to this experience. The issue was closed.

In 1970, I had no commitments to problems of nature and society. I did not react to divisive literature. I might have been self-centered. I would contest a writer's ability to implant his thoughts in my brain. Though free to abstain from reading (and cherishing this freedom), I would read a book and play with other one's read books. Some time later, I would take a book at random from the shelf and read it. If I had zero recall, I would win the contest. Naturally, I did not win every contest.

In 1971-72, I gained a superficial knowledge of molecular biology. Some of the workers in the field of molecular biology (and related fields) were Fuller, Kaplan, Rose, Watson, Pauling, Stent, Spiegelman, Crick, Jacob, Monod, Nomura, and Nirenberg. As scientists and as teachers, they work for the betterment of social systems. They theorize that the origin of life (a chance phenomenon) came about in a sea containing simple organic compounds. They say that mutations (chance phenomena) leading to the evolution of beings are brought about by the accidental alteration of DNA during replication. And, they say that the evolution of beings is due to chance and natural causes.

Yesterday, I was an agnostic; today, I am an atheist. Along with this changeover, I became a student of moral practices, right acts. I used a heuristic system (hypothetico-deductive system?) to advance my studies. With the help of the heart, I chose a premise, for this heuristic system, that would take my thoughts where it would enable me to reach valid conclusions, in which emotion and reason complement each other. The divisions of the premise are:

1. In any and all nations, the people who rule are not responsible to anyone for their actions.

2. The first human beings, living within an environmental zone, shared a common gene pool. The genes determining their moral and mental makeup were fixed before these human beings spread out from this zone and formed races of human beings. All races of human beings have the same moral and mental capabilities.

3. The genetic code translated spells out that dignity is the emotional attitude of man toward self and that respect is the emotional attitude of man toward other men.

ADVERTISEMENT

On The Responsibility Of The Raj

raj state that they did not sanction the methods used by Mussolini and the Fascist party in furthering the aims of the Italian raj.

The Russian raj that chose Stalin as Lenin's successor had a revolutionary mentality. The revolutionary mentality of the Russian raj was similar to that of today's Chinese raj, as depicted in Chairman Mao's Little Red Book. The Chinese raj used the doctrines of Chairman Mao's Little Red Book and Marxism-Leninism to bring about a revolution. Today, a time of peace, the Chinese raj are creating a climate, which enables the people to accept the doctrine of international socialism and to denounce communist Chinese raj, who lack the courage to make obvious and inevitable changes in the social system.

Acts that tend to make one world, wherein free and happy people meet the ever changing demands of nature and society, are good acts.

In 1933, by default, the German raj, to ensure their way of life, backed Hitler and the National Socialist party in their successful bid to take control of the German Government. The National Socialist party, a fascist power bloc, advocated the suppression of Jewish and other minorities, the partitioning of Poland in 1939, and the German raj state that they did not sanction the methods used by Hitler and the National Socialist party, in furthering the aims of the German raj.

In India, prior to 1940, the Indian raj and the Muslim raj worked together for India's independence. In 1940, the Muslim League, with Jinnah as its spokesman, made demands for the partitioning of India and the formation of a nation in which the Muslims would be in the majority. In 1947, the Indian raj partitioned India on religious grounds. The partitioning of India on religious grounds created problems, dealing with the availability of arable land and water, which are the cause, in part, for the lot of the Indian people; malnutrition and religion. During the 1940-47 period, Churchill, Attlee, Jinnah, Nehru, and Gandhi spoke for the raj.

For thousands of years, raj with God oriented military mentalities have foisted on the people the belief that man is accountable to a God and the belief that war is justifiable. Today, the American raj have God oriented military mentalities. Raj, the American raj, without sense of personal responsibility for one's acts, are amoral. Amoral raj condone the Auschwitz, the Hiroshima, the My Lai.

In human societies, states, nations, the raj are a ruling minority, and the people are a ruled majority. The acts (compulsive) of the raj are determined by the policies and goals of the power bloc with which they are identified.

The raj will be taught. The raj will be taught that the dignity of human beings subsumes sincerity, courage, a sense of personal responsibility and love. The raj will teach. It follows from the teachings of the raj that the people will not form groups which foster divisive cultures; what a group learns and then applies is not divisive, if, on being shared with other groups, it satisfies a sense of integrity. Moral practices of the people stem from their genetic makeup and the teachings of the raj.

The thoughts expressed in this essay are "in the air." I have used these thoughts to form a vehicle to convey concepts that the readers might use in developing their thoughts. Some of these thoughts, assembled on paper, do not please me (and some of these thoughts cause me to experience grief).

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PAID FOR BY THE WRITER, G. McLAUGHLIN, A STUDENT OF MORAL PRACTICES.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## Among Items of Interest

## S. Expects Defector's MiG to Provide Important Data

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (WP).—Technicians are examining the Soviet MiG-25 that a defector flew to Japan Monday to learn how U.S. defense compares with defense.

Of primary interest to U.S. analysts are how good the MiG-25's radar is, its tracking system for firing the missiles, and what materials and engineering do the plane use to withstand the heat generated when the air is flying at three times the speed of sound.

The MiG-25 is the Russians' most modern high-altitude interceptor and reconnaissance plane. It has set altitude and speed records.

The version of the MiG-25 that the defector flew, Lt. Viktor Ivanovich Belenko, landed in Hakodate, 500 miles north of Tokyo, is the interceptor version, code-named Foxbat-A by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Over the MiG-25  
The reconnaissance version—called Foxbat-B—has been spotted over the Midwest. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, according to military sources, purchased U.S. F-14 fighters partly because they Phoenix missiles were the only weapons that could reach the high-flying Foxbat.

Modern aerial combat at high altitudes is a contest of radar electronics and missiles, not the close-in maneuvering of World War II dogfights. Data from the MiG-25 on how advanced the Russians have become in this technology will influence the design of U.S. planes, aviation specialists said yesterday.

The U.S. Air Force has a high-altitude plane, the SR-71, which, like the Foxbat, can operate in the thin air. But it is not armed for air-to-air combat. The U.S. interceptor version of the SR-71, the YF-12A, was never put into production.

Former Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans Jr. said in 1973 that the MiG-25 is "probably the best interceptor in production in the world today."

Aerial Gap  
U.S. Air Force fighters such as the F-15 and F-16 cannot fly as high as the Foxbat—a gap in the U.S. aerial offense, according to the critics. Air Force leaders have countered that U.S. jets could fire air-to-air missiles to reach the Foxbat.

It was not clear yesterday whether U.S. technicians would get a chance to fly the Foxbat to see what it can do or whether the Japanese government would limit them to examining the plane on the ground.

Although flight tests would yield more information about the plane's capabilities, aviation specialists said a lot can be learned from just a ground examination of the radar, electronics, airframe and engines.

The U.S. Air Force uses titanium in airframes to overcome extreme heat from flying the SR-71 at supersonic speeds at high altitudes. Whether the Russians have done likewise or not is not clear.

Engine specialists said that the Foxbat's R-28 engines are not as intriguing as the systems the Russians employed to feed fuel and lubricate the engines to overcome heat problems.

"It will tell us where they are in solving the same problems we faced," an engineer said.

Besides gaining a lot of technical information from the first detailed look at the Foxbat, which can fly more than 2,000 miles an hour and reach altitudes higher than 80,000 feet, military sources said the plane can provide fresh intelligence on what he and his fellow pilots have been trained to do with the plane.

Pilot to Leave for U.S.  
TOKYO, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Lt. Belenko will leave Japan for asylum in the United States tomorrow, a Japanese government spokesman said today.

Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Sumitomo Umemoto said Lt. Belenko, 39, will depart from either Tokyo International Airport or the U.S. Air Force base at Yokota, 35 miles west of central Tokyo. He was under heavy police guard at a secret site in Tokyo today and continued to refuse to see anybody from the Soviet Embassy.

Two missing U.S. pilots who are the North Vietnamese now say are dead were previously identified by U.S. officials as alive after they were shot down during the Vietnam war.

North Vietnamese diplomats remained silent five years ago when given evidence suggesting the two pilots were taken prisoner during the war, the Pentagon's leading expert on prisoners of war said.

But, Dr. Roger Shields said, "I don't want to accuse them of killing any of the POWs." The two pilots Dr. Shields mentioned were Air Force Maj. Elwyn Capling and Capt. Samuel Waters. Their names were included by Hanoi on a list of 12 men previously listed as missing but now declared dead.

Barcelona Tower Rescue  
BARCELONA, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Using ropes and pulleys, firemen today rescued 15 persons who had been stranded overnight in the 180-foot-high viewing gallery of the Christopher Columbus monument. The elevator had gone out of order.



YOUTHFUL BACKER—Jimmy Carter holds 6-month-old Anthony Mammola on a campaign stop in Philadelphia.

## Carter, in Philadelphia, Says He Would Have Fired Kelley

By David S. Broder

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (WP).—Jimmy Carter said yesterday that, based on what he knows, he would have fired FBI director Clarence Kelley for accepting gifts and favors from his own agency.

The Democratic presidential nominee said President Ford may have been "misinformed" about the public record of Mr. Kelley's actions.

"When people see the head of the FBI violate a little law and get away with it," Mr. Carter told a community meeting here, "it gives everybody a sense that crime must be law and admitting it, and when they see the Kelley incident, Mr. Carter said they ask, 'If the big shots in Washington get away with it, why can't I?'"

Mr. Carter brought Mr. Kelley into the campaign at a morning talk and then sharpened his comments as the day went on.

In Philadelphia, he said that

## Boston Melee Mars Start of School Year

BOSTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—About 175 whites, most of them teenagers, hurled bottles at police near Charlestown High School today as classes resumed in Boston for the third year of court-ordered integration.

Elsewhere throughout the city, however, schools were quiet as a large force of city police stood on alert.

The disturbance occurred at a low-income housing project in the largely Irish-American Charlestown section.

A black U.S. marshal was struck in the ankle with a bottle while about 75 city officers attempted to push the crowd through the streets away from the housing project. The area was the scene of a similar disturbance on the first day of school last year.

A white boy, who allegedly was among those throwing rocks and bottles, was chased by police into a grocery store and arrested on a disorderly conduct charge. As 10 officers dragged him screaming into the street, an angry crowd of about 70 persons heckled the police.

City leaders pledged to "take any measures necessary to protect our children." Except in Charlestown, the large contingent of police appeared unnecessary as about one-third of the city's schoolchildren rode buses to integrated schools.

Last night, police chased hands of white youths who tossed bottles at police officers from the roof of the housing project in Charlestown and stoned a public bus in South Boston.

At least eight persons, seven of them police officers, received minor injuries in the disturbances, and 12 persons were arrested.

Police Commissioner Robert Digrassi said the number of police assigned to the schools today was smaller than the 3,000 police present on opening day last year.

About 300 state and metropolitan officers were assigned to the schools, and federal marshals were stationed to watch for civil rights violations.

This year's integration program is nearly identical to last fall's, with about 25,000 of the city's 75,000 public school children bused under federal court order. About 47 per cent of the students are white, and 41 per cent are black, with the remainder Hispanic and Asian.

4 Flee Louvain Jail On King's Birthday  
LOUVAIN, Belgium, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Four prisoners, including three convicted murderers, escaped from jail here last night while most of the jail staff were off on the occasion of King Baudouin's birthday, police said today.

The four scaled the prison wall with a rope ladder before driving off in a waiting van, which was later found abandoned.

U.S. Ends Extra Alert For Forces in Korea  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—U.S. forces in South Korea are being ordered to stand down from 30 days of extra alert imposed following the slaying of two U.S. Army officers by North Korean guards in the Demilitarized Zone.

In an announcement yesterday, the Pentagon also said that 40 jet fighters and fighter-bombers sent to South Korea as reinforcements amid the crisis will remain there. The Pentagon said that other U.S. warplanes have been sent from Okinawa to bases in South Korea and elsewhere in the western Pacific to get out of the way of a typhoon heading for Okinawa.

17 Die in Polish Mine  
WARSAW, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Seventeen miners were killed and 33 were injured in an explosion in a shaft of a coal mine in Walbrzych in western Poland last night, the Polish news agency, PAP, reports today.

IN PARIS NOW!  
The Real, Thick, Juicy AMERICAN BEEFBURGER  
82 BD ST NICHEL - PARIS 6e  
AIR CONDITIONED  
(Closed Saturday Night and Sunday)

LEARN EVERYDAY FRENCH  
IN PARIS OR CANNES  
through films and conversation, day and evening courses.  
Small classes of all levels. Also individual courses (20 or 45 hours weekly).  
Enrollment at any time. New address:  
FRANCE LANGUES: 33, rue Reffet, 75016 PARIS  
Tel: 525.93.40. Fax: 52.82

## Implementing 'Presidential' Approach

## Ford Using White House as a Campaign Forum

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (WP).—President Ford began yesterday to implement what has been described as a "presidential" campaign strategy against Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter.

In the White House Rose Garden, Mr. Ford used a bill-signing ceremony to defend his frequent use of the veto—a favorite target of criticism by Mr. Carter.

A few hours later, newsmen were summoned to the White House, and Mr. Ford made an unusual personal appearance in the press briefing room. He read a statement denouncing the Vietnamese government as "callous and cruel" and demanding that it immediately account for all U.S. servicemen listed as missing in Southeast Asia.

Both cases appeared to be examples of what Ford aides have said will be the early campaign strategy against Mr. Carter—maximum use of the White House and the presidency to offset Mr. Carter's heavy schedule of personal campaign appearances.

'A Better Bill'  
Signing a bill on child day-care standards, an earlier version of which he had vetoed, Mr. Ford said that the legislation "is a better bill than the one which first crossed my desk."

"It is a better bill because my veto exerted a balancing influence on the deliberations of the Congress in this important area," he said. "Without this constitutional check and balance, the original bill might now be law and making day-care services more costly to the taxpayer and increasing the federal intrusion into family life."

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Ford also signed a measure authorizing federal compensation to the victims of the June 5 collapse of the Teton Dam in Idaho.

Mr. Ford's televised comment about Hanoi, a statement also delivered to Vietnamese representatives in Paris, was a response to the Vietnamese government's announcement Monday that 12 U.S. airmen listed as missing were killed in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Ford said he welcomed the announcement, but "none of us can be satisfied with this limited action by the Vietnamese."

"For wives, parents and friends of the men still missing, the anxiety and uncertainty continues," he said. "It is callous and cruel to exploit human suffering in the hope of diplomatic advantage."

Calling for "a full accounting" of the fates of about 800 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in Southeast Asia, Mr. Ford added: "Normalization of relations

He added that he and his predecessors have used the veto "with one concern in mind—to protect the American people from unrealistic responses to their very real needs, to see that the federal government does not merely serve the people but serves the people well."

Mr. Ford has vetoed 55 bills during his two years and one month in office, bringing charges of a "negative presidency" from Mr. Carter. During his Republican primary race against Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford frequently boasted of his vetoes, claiming that they have saved taxpayers billions of dollars.

Aid to Dam Victims  
Earlier yesterday, Mr. Ford also signed a measure authorizing federal compensation to the victims of the June 5 collapse of the Teton Dam in Idaho.

Mr. Ford's televised comment about Hanoi, a statement also delivered to Vietnamese representatives in Paris, was a response to the Vietnamese government's announcement Monday that 12 U.S. airmen listed as missing were killed in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Ford said he welcomed the announcement, but "none of us can be satisfied with this limited action by the Vietnamese."

"For wives, parents and friends of the men still missing, the anxiety and uncertainty continues," he said. "It is callous and cruel to exploit human suffering in the hope of diplomatic advantage."

Calling for "a full accounting" of the fates of about 800 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in Southeast Asia, Mr. Ford added: "Normalization of relations

He added that he and his predecessors have used the veto "with one concern in mind—to protect the American people from unrealistic responses to their very real needs, to see that the federal government does not merely serve the people but serves the people well."

Mr. Ford has vetoed 55 bills during his two years and one month in office, bringing charges of a "negative presidency" from Mr. Carter. During his Republican primary race against Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford frequently boasted of his vetoes, claiming that they have saved taxpayers billions of dollars.

Aid to Dam Victims  
Earlier yesterday, Mr. Ford also signed a measure authorizing federal compensation to the victims of the June 5 collapse of the Teton Dam in Idaho.

Mr. Ford's televised comment about Hanoi, a statement also delivered to Vietnamese representatives in Paris, was a response to the Vietnamese government's announcement Monday that 12 U.S. airmen listed as missing were killed in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Ford said he welcomed the announcement, but "none of us can be satisfied with this limited action by the Vietnamese."

"For wives, parents and friends of the men still missing, the anxiety and uncertainty continues," he said. "It is callous and cruel to exploit human suffering in the hope of diplomatic advantage."

Calling for "a full accounting" of the fates of about 800 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in Southeast Asia, Mr. Ford added: "Normalization of relations

He added that he and his predecessors have used the veto "with one concern in mind—to protect the American people from unrealistic responses to their very real needs, to see that the federal government does not merely serve the people but serves the people well."

Mr. Ford has vetoed 55 bills during his two years and one month in office, bringing charges of a "negative presidency" from Mr. Carter. During his Republican primary race against Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford frequently boasted of his vetoes, claiming that they have saved taxpayers billions of dollars.

Aid to Dam Victims  
Earlier yesterday, Mr. Ford also signed a measure authorizing federal compensation to the victims of the June 5 collapse of the Teton Dam in Idaho.

Mr. Ford's televised comment about Hanoi, a statement also delivered to Vietnamese representatives in Paris, was a response to the Vietnamese government's announcement Monday that 12 U.S. airmen listed as missing were killed in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Ford said he welcomed the announcement, but "none of us can be satisfied with this limited action by the Vietnamese."

"For wives, parents and friends of the men still missing, the anxiety and uncertainty continues," he said. "It is callous and cruel to exploit human suffering in the hope of diplomatic advantage."

Calling for "a full accounting" of the fates of about 800 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in Southeast Asia, Mr. Ford added: "Normalization of relations

He added that he and his predecessors have used the veto "with one concern in mind—to protect the American people from unrealistic responses to their very real needs, to see that the federal government does not merely serve the people but serves the people well."

Mr. Ford has vetoed 55 bills during his two years and one month in office, bringing charges of a "negative presidency" from Mr. Carter. During his Republican primary race against Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford frequently boasted of his vetoes, claiming that they have saved taxpayers billions of dollars.

Aid to Dam Victims  
Earlier yesterday, Mr. Ford also signed a measure authorizing federal compensation to the victims of the June 5 collapse of the Teton Dam in Idaho.

Mr. Ford's televised comment about Hanoi, a statement also delivered to Vietnamese representatives in Paris, was a response to the Vietnamese government's announcement Monday that 12 U.S. airmen listed as missing were killed in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Ford said he welcomed the announcement, but "none of us can be satisfied with this limited action by the Vietnamese."

"For wives, parents and friends of the men still missing, the anxiety and uncertainty continues," he said. "It is callous and cruel to exploit human suffering in the hope of diplomatic advantage."

Calling for "a full accounting" of the fates of about 800 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in Southeast Asia, Mr. Ford added: "Normalization of relations

He added that he and his predecessors have used the veto "with one concern in mind—to protect the American people from unrealistic responses to their very real needs, to see that the federal government does not merely serve the people but serves the people well."

Mr. Ford has vetoed 55 bills during his two years and one month in office, bringing charges of a "negative presidency" from Mr. Carter. During his Republican primary race against Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford frequently boasted of his vetoes, claiming that they have saved taxpayers billions of dollars.

Aid to Dam Victims  
Earlier yesterday, Mr. Ford also signed a measure authorizing federal compensation to the victims of the June 5 collapse of the Teton Dam in Idaho.

Mr. Ford's televised comment about Hanoi, a statement also delivered to Vietnamese representatives in Paris, was a response to the Vietnamese government's announcement Monday that 12 U.S. airmen listed as missing were killed in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Ford said he welcomed the announcement, but "none of us can be satisfied with this limited action by the Vietnamese."

"For wives, parents and friends of the men still missing, the anxiety and uncertainty continues," he said. "It is callous and cruel to exploit human suffering in the hope of diplomatic advantage."

Calling for "a full accounting" of the fates of about 800 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in Southeast Asia, Mr. Ford added: "Normalization of relations

He added that he and his predecessors have used the veto "with one concern in mind—to protect the American people from unrealistic responses to their very real needs, to see that the federal government does not merely serve the people but serves the people well."

Mr. Ford has vetoed 55 bills during his two years and one month in office, bringing charges of a "negative presidency" from Mr. Carter. During his Republican primary race against Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford frequently boasted of his vetoes, claiming that they have saved taxpayers billions of dollars.

Aid to Dam Victims  
Earlier yesterday, Mr. Ford also signed a measure authorizing federal compensation to the victims of the June 5 collapse of the Teton Dam in Idaho.

Mr. Ford's televised comment about Hanoi, a statement also delivered to Vietnamese representatives in Paris, was a response to the Vietnamese government's announcement Monday that 12 U.S. airmen listed as missing were killed in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Ford said he welcomed the announcement, but "none of us can be satisfied with this limited action by the Vietnamese."

"For wives, parents and friends of the men still missing, the anxiety and uncertainty continues," he said. "It is callous and cruel to exploit human suffering in the hope of diplomatic advantage."

Calling for "a full accounting" of the fates of about 800 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in Southeast Asia, Mr. Ford added: "Normalization of relations

He added that he and his predecessors have used the veto "with one concern in mind—to protect the American people from unrealistic responses to their very real needs, to see that the federal government does not merely serve the people but serves the people well."

Mr. Ford has vetoed 55 bills during his two years and one month in office, bringing charges of a "negative presidency" from Mr. Carter. During his Republican primary race against Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford frequently boasted of his vetoes, claiming that they have saved taxpayers billions of dollars.

tions [between the United States and Vietnam] cannot take place until Vietnam accounts for all our men missing in action."

Reagan to Help Ford  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).

## Ex-Lobbyist Retracts Claim He Gave Dole \$2,000 in '70

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Claude Wild Jr., Gulf Oil Corp.'s former chief lobbyist, today retracted his claim that in 1970 he gave \$2,000 to Sen. Robert Dole, now the Republican vice-presidential candidate.

"I have been in error and consequently have done a serious disservice to Sen. Dole," Wild said in a statement.

Sen. Dole immediately accepted Wild's apology, calling the matter "an unfortunate incident." The senator added: "We're moving ahead with the campaign."

At issue was Wild's claim to newsmen earlier this week that he had given \$2,000 to Sen. Dole in 1970 to pass on to other Republican candidates for the Senate that year.

Sen. Dole earlier acknowledged that he had testified before a federal grand jury last March on the question of Gulf contributions, but he said that he had received no such funds from Wild either in 1970 or in 1972.

Prosecutors' Visit  
The Kansas acknowledged to newsmen last weekend that he had been visited by special prosecutors in February and had appeared before the federal grand jury on March 8 to respond to allegations that he had received illegal corporate contributions from Gulf in 1973, either directly or through the Senate minority leader.

Sen. Dole said he went before the grand jury voluntarily and denied the allegations. The New York Times has said that Wild, currently unemployed after giving up a consultant's office here in April, told the same grand jury that he had given between \$5,000 and 6,000 to Sen. Dole in 1973 through an intermediary, William Kats, who is Sen. Dole's former administrative assistant.

In addition to denying that he ever received the funds, allegedly offered to help his Senate reelection effort, Sen. Dole says he believes Mr. Kats' denial of having participated in any such transaction.

Wild's statement today did not refer to the allegations that Sen.

Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.

—Mr. Reagan will make a series of speeches supporting President Ford's election fight against Mr. Carter, a Ford campaign official reported today. He said negotiations on dates and locations are continuing between Ford and Reagan aides.



# We're in deep water.

We've been there for more than a generation . . . drilling offshore. And it's going to get deeper as the world extends its search for energy. In fact, the offshore drilling industry will be in deep water for another lifetime or more. Our fleet of diversified rigs is designed to meet the growing demand for experienced, successful offshore companies. Around the clock, around the world, we're in deep water drilling for energy.



READING & BATES OFFSHORE DRILLING COMPANY

TULSA HOUSTON LONDON TEHRAN SINGAPORE  
3800 FIRST PLACE, TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74103



## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

# Palynologists and Palaeontologists

## -For Oil Exploration in Iran

OSCO - the Oil Service Company of Iran - is an expanding consortium of international oil companies carrying out continuous exploration and production for oil and natural gas in S.W. Iran on behalf of the National Iranian Oil Company.

These short-term positions present exceptional opportunities for specialists to pursue their progressive science in an historic area of the Middle East.

### PALYNOLOGY

The necessary qualifications are a Degree in Geology or Palynology, with an advanced Degree in Palynology preferred.

### A Project Leader

with at least 10 years' varied geological experience and 5 or more years' experience of Palynology in the oil industry or in a research laboratory.

### A Senior Palynologist

with at least 7 years' varied experience in the petroleum industry or in a research laboratory.

### PALAEONTOLOGY

The essential qualifications are a Degree in Geology, with an advanced Degree in Palaeontology preferred.

### A Project Leader

with at least 10 years' varied experience in Palaeontology and preferably some experience with an oil company.

### A Senior Palaeontologist

with at least 7 years' varied experience in the petroleum industry or in a research laboratory. A knowledge of well-site operations is essential.

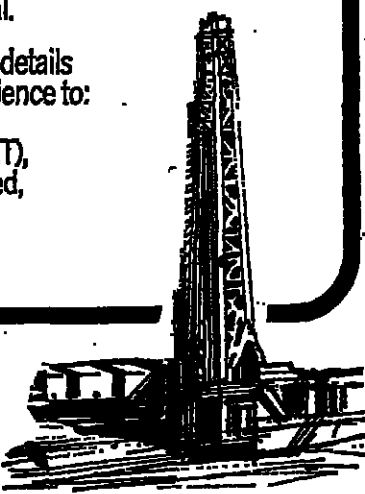
You would be based at the Company's Exploration Headquarters in Teheran, but would be required to make visits to Southern Iran.

In addition to generous Dollar salary paid net of Iranian Income Tax

1. Substantial Terminal Bonus paid net of tax on successful completion of contract.
2. Annual Paid Leave with passages paid.
3. Free Family Passages.
4. Free Medical Care for Staff and Families.
5. Financial Assistance towards Schooling and towards Accommodation Costs in Iran.

Salaries will be for two years with a possibility of renewal.

Please write giving full details of qualifications and experience to: Brian M. Doyle, Selection Consultant, (Ref: 7059/IHT), Whites Recruitment Limited, 72 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1JS.



## IRANIAN OIL SERVICES LTD.

## Propaganda Campaign in the Schools

# Brazil Trains Children to Become Taxpayers

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The government of Brazil has launched a propaganda campaign among schoolchildren to get them to form a habit that is not typical of most adults in Latin America: paying taxes.

The Brazilian Internal Revenue Service has distributed 8 million brightly colored booklets to fourth and fifth graders, showing how the government puts tax money to work.

"The idea is to make children aware of why there are taxes and why they must be paid," Gilson Ribeiro Reis, the assistant to Brazil's internal revenue commissioner, said in an interview. "If we make our citizens conscious of this social responsibility while they are children, then we won't have any trouble getting them to become taxpayers as adults."

Taxpayers are rapidly becoming customary here in Latin America's biggest country because of the efforts of an authoritarian capitalist-oriented military regime that took power in 1964. Before

the military coup, Brazil's IRS received an average of 350,000 personal income tax returns a year. Last year, more than 14 million returns were filed.

"We're closing in," Mr. Ribeiro Reis said. "The number of tax cheaters in Brazil is down to a bare minimum."

### The Old Days

People who remember the old days recall that Brazilians were able to avoid payment of income tax for a variety of reasons.

First, the IRS did all its paperwork by hand and it was physically impossible to keep track of recalcitrant taxpayers. Next, Brazilians purposely held back their taxes to take advantage of inflation; when they were caught, they paid up, but it worked out

### 6 Killed in Swiss Mishap

ZURICH, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—A train engine today ran into a group of maintenance men working on a railroad line in Dietikon, near Zurich, killing six and injuring one, police said.

to a lower amount in real terms. Also, it used to be possible to bribe government tax auditors and get them to alter figures on previously filed returns.

Finally, Brazil's tax laws were an archaic jumble—or, as Mr. Ribeiro Reis puts it, "a legislative insane asylum." (There was one law, for instance, that simply exempted judges and journalists from paying income tax.)

Now, Brazil's tax-collecting apparatus is computerized. Nearly everyone who deals in financial transactions, from receiving a paycheck to buying something on credit, must show a federal tax number or the transaction will not go through. Taxes paid after the deadline are recalculated to reflect inflation and tax returns have been microfilmized to make it impossible to change them after they have been filed.

The tax booklet going out to schoolchildren is relatively sophisticated. Although it uses cartoon figures and simple language, the booklet gets into such things as progressive tax rates, dependents,

deductions and even investment in stock.

"This campaign is a real beauty," Mr. Ribeiro Reis said. "Not only will it turn Brazilian children into future taxpayers but it also will make their parents more aware of their taxpaying responsibilities."

"After all, what's a father going to say when his kid comes home from school with his tax booklet and asks: 'Daddy, show me how you do your tax return?'"

## Italian City Aide Slain, 21st Victim in Feud

LOCRI, Italy, Sept. 8 (AP).—A feud on the southern tip of Italy claimed its 21st victim Monday when Assistant Mayor Bruno Gaggio, 25, was killed here and three persons were wounded. The attack was believed to be linked with the feud between the Gaggio-Varnacelli and Poltrone-Franzese clans. The feud has been going on since 1968. Officials say 10 persons have been slain this year.

## MAJOR AMERICAN TEXTILE COMPANY

seeks  
**SALES MANAGER**  
FRANCE

We are looking for an experienced Sales Manager able to introduce our line of leisure wear to major accounts and direct aggressively an existing sales organization.

Please write with reference 1.419 to:  
Agence Havas,  
3 Carnotstraat, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium.  
who will transmit.

## INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANT

FISCHER AND PORTER COMPANY... an international leader in the manufacture of control instrumentation for the process industries... has an outstanding career opportunity available at its corporate headquarters in Hordsham, PA. U.S.A.

IF YOU HAVE a BS in accounting or finance, and a minimum of five years of experience in an operating staff function... with a strong background in standard cost accounting... you're needed to assist the VP International finance and to implement a standard cost accounting system for our foreign subsidiaries.

A knowledge of English, French and/or German, and previous international working experience, are required. Extensive European travel is involved.

WE OFFER a highly competitive salary, professional working conditions, excellent benefits, and the opportunity for significant advancement.

To apply, please send your resume, including age and salary history, to:  
Mr. Stan Connen, FISCHER AND PORTER BELGIUM N.V., Elektrodijklaan, 12-14, 2610 Wilrijk, Belgium.

## International Division of Motor-Car Marketing Company

Requires a  
**PUBLIC RELATIONS**  
**PUBLICITY EXECUTIVE**

Responsible for Europe, Middle East and Africa.

QUALIFICATIONS: Solid experience in international public relations, promotions and advertising. Knowledge of automobile industry an asset. Fluent English, French and German (written and spoken). Prepared to travel.

LOCATION: Switzerland or France. Preference will be given to a Swiss national or holder of valid "C" permit.

CONDITIONS: In addition to basic salary, there is a bonus scheme, retirement plan, health and accident insurance, a company car will be provided.

APPLICATION: In writing with complete curriculum vitae and photograph to: Box number P-116,115, to Publications, CH-1002 Lausanne, Switzerland.

## INTERNATIONAL EDP

**MANAGER & SUPERVISORS**  
**OPERATIONS RESEARCH**  
**TELECOMMUNICATIONS**  
**CONSULTANTS, PLANNERS**  
**SENIOR SYSTEMS ANALYSTS**

Oil, gas, chemical or distribution company experience preferable. Overseas experience or French language ability a plus. Hardware: IBM 360/70-OS, Sigma 5 or 7. Languages: ANS-COBOL, Fortran, PL/I. Advanced degree highly desirable. Experience, minimum of 2 years but openings exist at several levels of experience.

Send resume with current earnings to:  
Box D 5,447, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## Institutional Investment SALESMAN

required.

Must have top-flight following among Euromarket financial institutions to market exciting new financial product.

### TOP COMPENSATION.

PLEASE SEND RESUME TO:

THE PENTHOUSE,  
66 Park Street,  
London, W1Y 3HP.

## AGGRESSIVE BUSINESSMAN

35, holder of civil engineering degrees and masters in economics, willing travel and relocate, currently located in Athens, wide experience Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia, Languages: English, French and Arabic, seeks challenging managerial position. Available immediately.

Herald Tribune, Pindarou 24, Extension C, Athens, Greece.

### FINANCE OFFICER

American, 31, U.S.-London merchant banking experience, Manager multinational corporate/government credit, declares law/finance of finance, fluent English/Spanish, seeks financial management opportunity with company/bank, Mid-East/Europe.

Herald Tribune, Pindarou 24, Athens, Greece.

### INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE

German, 35, degree in economics, M.B.A., fluent in English and French, 8 years experience in data processing, Organization, Financial Control, seeks challenging position.

Write to: Box D-4,52, Herald, Paris.

### The "International Executive Opportunities"

TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY  
To place an advertisement, contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements on back page) or Mr. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 280600.

## SENIOR COMMUNICATIONS SALES REPRESENTATIVES

Collins Radio is the division of Rockwell International specializing in sophisticated avionics and telecommunications systems and equipment. The International Office based in London has marketing responsibility for the countries of Europe, Middle-East and Africa.

Due to rapid expansion of its communications business, the company is now seeking two Senior Representatives to be responsible for direct sales in Europe, Africa and Middle-East. The persons appointed will be based at the London International Headquarters in Hounslow.

### I.—COMMUNICATIONS SWITCHING SALES REPRESENTATIVE

The essential qualifications for this position include a strong computer background including programming and telecommunications applications. Current knowledge of telecommunications market in Europe and Africa would be an asset. Knowledge of IBM access methods is very desirable.

### II.—MICROWAVE SYSTEM SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Significant opportunities exist for Collins equipment in Africa and the Middle-East. An immediate need exists for a microwave specialist to co-ordinate and assist in microwave sales activity, primarily in Africa, but based in the London area.

Overseas travel will be involved and applicants must be able to communicate effectively with customers to a high level. These positions will provide challenging and rewarding opportunities to the right persons. Candidates who feel they meet requirements should send details of their experience, current salary, etc., to:

Dr. L.E. Collip, Manager, Commercial Telecommunications Sales,  
**COLLINS RADIO INTERNATIONAL,**  
Heathrow House, Bath Road, Cranford, Hounslow, Middlesex. TW5 9QW.

## MANAGING DIRECTOR

The Company: The U.K. subsidiary of a highly successful European company operating in the travel service industry.

The Job: To direct U.K. operations and develop the considerable potential of the U.K. market.

The Candidate: Aged from 35. A profit orientated pioneer with a strong marketing background and management experience at the highest level.

Brief but comprehensive details of career and salary to date, which will be treated in confidence, should be sent to:

The Executive Selection Division - MB662,  
Coopers & Lybrand Associates Ltd.,  
Management Consultants,  
Shelley House, Noble Street, London, EC2V 7DQ.

## MANAGER OF OVERSEAS BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS INVESTMENT IN A MAJOR MIDWESTERN STATE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Applicants must have at least two years experience in foreign business development which included working with leading industrial and financial executives and government agencies related to international or intranational business; bilingual capability in English and German; demonstrated ability to produce creative results in an unstructured environment; and commitment to the highest standards of ethics and integrity. Office will be located in Central Western Europe.

Send complete resume to: Box D-5,450, Herald Tribune, Paris.

### INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE

Swiss, 37, fluent English, German, French, 14 years' broad-range experience: International Operations in U.S. and Europe (Corporate and European HQ) is seeking challenging position in growth-oriented company.

Please write to:  
Box D-6,425, Herald, Paris.

## CONTROLLER

La Gieffe française (Société commerciale - C.A. 20 millions de F - affectif 30 personnes) d'une Société Française d'électronique recherche son GESTIONNAIRE.

Il sera responsable, vis-à-vis du siège américain, de la gestion comptable et financière de la filiale française.

Il devra apporter une pratique de plusieurs années de la comptabilité française et de la comptabilité anglo-saxonne, une expérience professionnelle réussie et contrôlée, et une parfaite connaissance de la langue anglaise.

Salaire 90-100 000 F/an. Lieu de travail : ORSAY.

Envoyer C.V. avec lettre manuscrite et photo sous pli, J. 163/HT 1

5, rue Vignon 75008 PARIS

**peppim**  
CONSEIL EN RESSOURCES HUMAINES

## CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A., an international investment management company, jointly owned by The Capital Group Inc. and by an affiliate of the Chase Manhattan Bank, seeks a

**FIXED INCOME SPECIALIST OR FINANCIAL ANALYST/ECONOMIST**

with keen research interest in the capital markets, and capable of organizing and maintaining a statistical survey of the world's principal bond markets.

Swiss nationals or holders of valid Swiss work permits are requested to apply in writing to:

Ms. H. Sikorsky, Capital International S.A.  
15 Rue de Candrier, 1201 Geneva.

If you are looking for a Senior International Executive, the International Herald Tribune is your most efficient medium.

If you need a top executive, how can you afford not to use the International Herald Tribune?

Proven effectiveness. Results over and over again. Why? Because this newspaper is read by senior management throughout Europe. The audience profile tells the story clearly.

- 48% of our business readers are senior level executives
- 33% are members of boards of Directors.

Reach Across Europe for the Right Person...

with your advertisement in "International Executive Opportunities" published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

مكتبة الميراث



## Spanish Labor Strife Continues

## Suarez Meets Top Generals to Ask Support for Reform

ADRID, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Adolfo Suarez sought to the support of top generals his plans to reform the authoritarian administration of the Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Suarez conferred with the leaders of the country's military regions, the paratrooper Civil Guard and the navy and air force as riot broke out with striking workers in Madrid and construction workers in the north-city of Leon.

The meeting was considered the most important of the consultations that Mr. Suarez has been having with rightist and opposition leaders on a reform package he is expected to announce next week after a Cabinet session.

An official statement said Mr. Suarez exchanged views with the generals and talked about the political and economic goals of the new government, which has promised to speed up reforms.

The statement said the meeting held "in an atmosphere of confidence and trust" in the "new Spain."

Suarez said Mr. Suarez felt "with military support, he could break down rightist resistance in the Cortes (parliament) and plans to conduct free elections next year for a two-house parliament that would revise the basic laws."

As a concession to the military, the government has banned the

Communist party from taking part in the elections despite protests from the opposition, which feels that there should be no discrimination in a genuine democracy.

The sources said the Vice-Premier, Lt. Gen. Fernando de Santiago, and the army, navy and air force ministers had already told Mr. Suarez that they accepted reforms provided these were approved by the Cortes and did not jeopardize peace and order.

In Barcelona, organizers of a Catalan nationalist rally announced that they would defy a government ban and hold the gathering Saturday in support of demands for regional autonomy abolished by Gen. Franco after the 1938-39 Civil War.

Violent clashes between riot police and demonstrators are expected if the attempt to hold the rally is made.

The organizers accused the government of persecuting the Catalans and violating a law passed three months ago lifting a 37-year-old ban on political demonstrations.

In Madrid, riot police today used water cannon to disperse about 800 striking workers outside a textile plant. Battalion police charged striking construction workers in Leon. The incidents heralded what could be serious labor disturbances this autumn when the collective contracts of 2 million workers come up for renewal against a background of high inflation and unemployment.

Flight Delays Threatened

MADRID, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Ground staff of Spain's national airline Iberia today threatened work-to-rule tactics that would aggravate flight delays caused by a three-week-old dispute involving Spanish air traffic controllers.

A meeting of Iberia ground staff at Madrid's Barajas airport called for the action to press for a revision of their wage agreement with the government, a union official said.

The official said the work-to-rule tactics could begin here tomorrow and was likely to spread to other airports.

Airlines reported that flights to Spain were delayed up to two hours today because of the work-to-rule action by controllers.

## Solzhenitsyn Left Switzerland With Family in August

ZURICH, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn left Switzerland with his wife and four children last month, Zurich authorities said.

They said that the departure took place in early August, but had been kept secret. The Zurich Registration Office confirmed that Mr. Solzhenitsyn left with his family early last month but said that it had no information on his present whereabouts.

The Zurich newspaper Tages Anzeiger reported that the 57-year-old Nobel Prize-winning author, who was expelled from the Soviet Union in February, 1974, said he left Switzerland after receiving threatening letters.

"Although there is no confirmation, it is assumed that Solzhenitsyn's family is now in the U.S., where Solzhenitsyn is still giving lectures," the newspaper said.

[U.S. immigration authorities said today that Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his family had moved to the United States, Reuters reported.]

Police in Bern said that the author had not received police protection during his stay in Switzerland. Tages Anzeiger said that his family left Zurich hurriedly with the personal assistance of Mayor Sigmund Widmer.

## 2 More Tremors Hit Northern Italy

TRIESTE, Italy, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Two fairly strong earth tremors shook northern Italy's Friuli region, where a major earthquake four months ago killed nearly 1,000 persons.

The Trieste Experimental Geophysics Laboratory said yesterday that both tremors measured 3.8 on the Richter scale.

The aftershock Monday night toppled some remnants of buildings in the hardest-hit quake areas, and prompted thousands of survivors to spend the night in tents. Yesterday's aftershock, the 185th since May 8, apparently caused no further damage.



CORSIKAN ATTACK—Boeing 707 burning at Ajaccio airport after bomb exploded.

## Corsica Calm After Airliner Is Blasted

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 8 (UPI).

Police reported a return to calm in Ajaccio today after shooting and another bomb blast following last night's destruction of an Air France Boeing 707 jetliner by Corsican autonomists.

The airport bombing, in which no one was injured but damage amounting to 28 million francs (\$5.4 million) was caused to the passenger plane, was claimed today by a group calling itself the Corsican National Liberation Front.

Police said the Front was an underground organization formed last May to mark the trial in Paris of autonomist leader Edmond Simeoni.

It also admitted gun attacks during the night on the local Chamber of Agriculture and three major stores in the Corsican capital as well as a bomb blast that rocked French Army headquarters in Bastia.

Police said the group was already sought in connection with numerous violent incidents throughout the French-ruled Mediterranean island.

38 Held

After the Front's claim of responsibility for yesterday's attack at Campo del Oro Airport just outside Ajaccio, police today detained 30 people for questioning after releasing 50 others.

Those detained included prominent Corsican autonomists such as Dominique Alfonsi, general secretary of the Corsican Popular Party for Autonomy, and Louis saint Armand, vice-chairman of Corsica Strada, the trucking union that sparked yesterday's

## Prague Aide Bars Stockholm Visit

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia's deputy foreign minister, Dusan Spacil, has canceled a planned visit to Sweden in a protest of recent criticism by Swedish Foreign Minister Sven Andersson of the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of his country, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. He was scheduled to arrive on Sunday.

Mr. Andersson referred to the invasion as "a defeat for freedom and democracy" when he made an election-campaign speech to a north Swedish village, Vaernas, last month.

He said the invasion "showed the inhumanity of the Communist social system. The answer to citizens' demands for greater participation in decision-making and freedom of choice, was tanks and prisons. And today people are still forced into silence."

## India Opposition Says 33 MPs Are Detained

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Thirty-three members of the Indian Parliament are being held in detention under the country's emergency laws, according to a list circulated here by opposition party officials today.

Two other MPs who resigned their seats in the Lok Sabha (House of the People—or lower house) in protest against postponement of general elections due last March are also being detained, it was said.

## Policy Shift Suspected

## Romania Troubles Yugoslavia As Ceausescu Begins a Visit

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Sept. 8 (NYT).—Amid growing suspicions here that Romania may be moving back toward the loyalist core of the Soviet camp, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in Yugoslavia today for four days of talks with President Tito.

The Romanian leader flew directly from Bucharest to one of President Tito's isolated country retreats, in the mountains of western Yugoslavia.

Ostensibly, the meetings are to coordinate planning of next summer's meeting of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Belgrade, and to discuss a new bilateral hydroelectric plant and increased trade.

Such meetings are normal and frequent between two such close allies as Yugoslavia and Romania. Communist renegades from the Moscow camp.

## Concern Shown

But Yugoslav officials have shown concern about some recent developments in Romania.

During the first week of August, President Ceausescu took a working vacation in the Soviet Crimea, at the house of Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev. For the last six years, it has been customary for party leaders of all the Warsaw Pact nations to spend some time every summer in the Crimea with Mr. Brezhnev.

But this time, Mr. Ceausescu was also taken for a visit for the first time to the Soviet Republic of Moldavia, which borders his own country.

## Border Problems

In the last year, high Romanian officials have privately ex-

pressed growing fear that the old border problems of Bukovina, Bessarabia and Moldavia were being revived, and that the Soviet Union might have long-range designs on contemporary Romanian territory.

Mr. Ceausescu's friendly visit to the Soviet part of Moldavia was therefore seen here as very significant.

But Yugoslavs have been far more concerned about a joint statement from Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Ceausescu describing as a "basic principle" of relations between Communist countries the doctrine of "Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"Proletarian internationalism" is Soviet jargon for the idea that Moscow has the right and duty to intervene in any Communist country whose pro-Moscow government seems threatened. It is the official doctrine under which the Soviet-led armies invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, Romania, alone of the Warsaw Pact nations, refused to send a contingent of troops with the Soviet forces into Czechoslovakia.

## Foes of Doctrine

"Proletarian internationalism" has been rejected by the Communist parties of Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain, France, San Marino and Romania.

Commenting on developments in Romanian-Soviet relations during the last month, the party-controlled Belgrade daily Politika said:

"Signs exist that Soviet-Romanian relations will undergo a more rapid and general development than has been the case for the past decade."

## In Sri Lanka, Shakespeare Is Not to Be

COLOMBO, Sept. 8 (UPI).

Sri Lanka, a member of the British Commonwealth, yesterday banned the study in government schools of the works of William Shakespeare.

The Education Department, in issuing the ban, said a report by a group of academicians showed that "Shakespeare is not linguistically within the reach of our students."

The department said that starting next year the students will study English with a new textbook containing poetry and prose extracts that do not include Shakespeare's works.

Soviet analysts apparently agree. The authoritative Soviet foreign affairs weekly Novoye Vremya said:

"Analyzing the events that have taken place recently, we can say with certainty that all objective preconditions exist for the further consolidation of general Soviet-Romanian cooperation."

The startling improvement in Moscow-Bucharest relations seems to date from the Berlin summit conference of European Communist parties in June. As a precondition to participating in the conference, Yugoslavia and its "Eurocommunist" allies had demanded that the idea of a Communist movement dominated by Moscow be dropped completely.

It is presumed that the extremely soft line adopted then and subsequently by Mr. Brezhnev toward the "Eurocommunist" was a major factor in changing Romania's position toward Moscow.

# Nothing can get you closer to the German market than Lufthansa.



Germany's international airline is Germany's national airline as well — best-connected with 10 German business centers.



**Lufthansa**  
German Airlines

Lufthansa. The more you fly.

## WALLY FINDLAY Galleries International

new york - chicago - palm beach - Beverly hills - paris

## ART FESTIVAL

featuring artists represented exclusively by our galleries

MAIK  
MICHEL-HENRY  
SEBIRE - SIMBARI

SELECTED WORKS BY  
**GANTNER**

Imp., post-imp., moderns  
2, avenue matignon

Tel. 225.70.74  
mon. thru. sat. 10 am. - 7 p.m.  
and

Hôtel George V  
31, avenue George V

Tel. 723.54.00  
daily - 10 am. - 9 p.m.  
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Imagine the luxury and elegance of one of the most beautiful salons in Paris (fully air conditioned).  
Imagine a gentle massage in a warm, lightly scented bath.  
That is how Claude MASSARD and his team of twelve Asian masseuses prepare their Thai massage.  
Try it now.  
Telephone for an appointment.  
Specialist and other forms of massage available.

**Institut Corporel Claude Massard**  
6, rue de la Paix 75002 Paris  
Tel. 261.27.25 261.27.97



## An African Gamble

It is a large gamble that Secretary of State Kissinger has taken for the United States, for the Ford administration—and for the Ford candidacy. He is undertaking "shuttle diplomacy" between black and white leaders in southern Africa to negotiate the evolution of majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia. If he fails, the United States will have suffered a major blow to its prestige and influence, and President Ford will have handed Jimmy Carter a fat campaign issue. Even if Mr. Kissinger achieves some short-term success, then Washington will have gotten itself smack in the middle of an immense unfolding regional crisis without having conveyed the sort of clear view of U.S. purpose that might provide a firm basis for public and congressional support.

Indeed, by the standards of conventional prudence a case can be made that the United States, or an administration burdened by an electoral challenge, should have contented itself with expressions of alarm and pity, and simply called on the UN to take the situation in hand. No matter that the UN, by becoming the creature of one side on this issue, has rendered itself incapable of dealing constructively with it.

The Kissinger-Ford gamble nonetheless seems to us no less right for being "imprudent." One can fairly criticize the administration for coming late to southern Africa, and for coming there less out of concern for racial and human justice than out of a fear that the Soviet Union would exploit the larger regional turbulence as it did the struggle inside Angola. But the crisis in southern Africa is real and it threatens to rage out of control with almost unimaginable costs and consequences. For the United States to play it safe and to do less than it could to avert a holocaust would be not only bad diplomacy, contributing to world disorder, it would be an abdication of U.S. moral obligation and responsibility to the world community. During the years of U.S. neglect of Africa, others have had plenty of time and room to defuse the situation, but nothing has been done.

In Rhodesia time may already have run out. The white minority may be too fearful—or stubbornly complacent—and the black guerrillas and politicians too divided and undisciplined for the sort of majority rule-minority rights deal that Mr. Kissinger

and South African Prime Minister John Vorster discussed over the weekend at Zurich. Mr. Vorster's position is weakened by unprecedented black and colored protests against apartheid at home. Whether he can deliver Rhodesia's whites is uncertain, as critical as that is for him in his diplomatic effort to keep South Africa from drifting irreversibly beyond Western reach into total isolation. It is highly doubtful, too, that the black African summit at Dar es Salaam, a meeting timed to put maximum pressure on the whites' position, has produced either the unity or the restraint needed to draw Rhodesian blacks into a successful negotiation. Tellingly, the invitation to Mr. Kissinger to start a shuttle came from only one figure, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

These four prospects presumably explain why Mr. Kissinger wants to focus first on Namibia, the territory seeking independence from South Africa. As in his approach to the Middle East, the secretary hopes that by making progress on this smaller and easier question, momentum can be accumulated and time gained to tackle the harsher question of Rhodesia. This seems to be what he discussed in Britain, which is the U.S. partner in the Rhodesian enterprise, in France, and in West Germany, which is still considered home by many white residents of the former (pre-World War I) German colony of Namibia.

The limited result of the Dar es Salaam summit suggests that its participants regard the Kissinger shuttle as a too-little-too-late gesture designed for other than African purposes and as a distraction from the armed struggle that white racism has so far made to seem essential to the pursuit of black freedom. The Kremlin is mounting a major drive to persuade blacks to come to just that judgment. Yet for blacks the issue is not just whether they will temper the use of force by diplomacy but whether they will aim for a social order and international position consistent with the cooperation of both races. At bottom this is what Mr. Kissinger, for the Ford administration, is offering. It is an offer that the Democratic party, regardless of what happens in November, is bound to support. It would be the ultimate irony if southern Africa's blacks, in assailing the racism of whites, enshrined a racism of their own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Partition at Panmunjom

Partitioning of a territory is not an ideal solution to a problem of recurring violence but it is sometimes the least unsatisfactory way out of a chronically dangerous situation. So it should be with the new agreement for partitioning the joint security area at Panmunjom between the forces of North Korea and those of the U.S.-led UN Command.

If there were hopes that the mingling of guards from the Stalinist North Korean regime with their U.S. and South Korean counterparts would allay suspicions and build a climate for constructive negotiation, they were dashed soon after the armistice agreement was signed in 1953. During that first year of the agreement, the United States proposed partitioning the zone to halt a series of troop clashes, but North Korea rejected the idea.

This time it was North Korea that suggested partition in negotiations scheduled after the brutal murder of two U.S. Army officers in the dispute over the trimming of a tree in the truce zone, which is only 800

yards deep. Guards will be required to stay on their own side of the line and four North Korean guard posts will be removed from the southern part of the area.

The most encouraging aspect of a generally disquieting situation is that, obviously, neither party desired to escalate the tree-trimming episode into a major crisis. After a show of air and naval strength in the area, Washington chose to interpret President Kim Il Sung's mildly worded statement of regret for the incident as "a positive step." North Korea then revived the U.S. partition plan, leading to the pact concluded this week.

It would be comforting to believe that the climate that produced the agreement presages serious negotiations for the long-overdue Korean peace settlement. In the absence of a clear-cut North Korean renunciation of military conquest to the south, however, the United States has no alternative to helping South Korea defend its territorial integrity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Persistence of Kissinger

Mr. Kissinger's efforts to bring American influence to bear on the side of peaceful settlements in southern Africa have gone a stage further in the second meeting between himself and Mr. Vorster. Nobody will belittle his persistence in mediation after his diplomacy in the Middle East. But the situation in southern Africa is certainly as complex, if perhaps not quite so menacing for world peace, as the one he sought to disentangle in the Middle East.

It is one thing to get an understanding with Mr. Vorster, who is a reasonable and logical if rigid politician. A peaceful settlement, even though it produces majority rule—which means basically black rule—in Namibia and Rhodesia is entirely in South Africa's interest. It is when one looks round for the other end of Mr. Kissinger's shuttle that the problems become much tougher. . . . Mr. Kissinger has, however, a strong card. South Africa undoubtedly does desperately covet an understanding with the

United States to safeguard its white population's future when it finds a black-ruled Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and a black-ruled Namibia on its borders. . . .

—From the Times (London).

### Satisfaction on Sinai Pact

Both Egypt and Israel have every reason to be satisfied with the second and crucial Sinai agreement of a year ago. Israel took all the military risk on itself by withdrawing from the strategically crucial Giddi and Mitla Passes, under UN and U.S. safeguards that would not have amounted to much in the event of Egyptian bad faith. Everything so far tends to confirm that Egypt, with massive aid from the conservative oil-rich Arab countries, is determined to concentrate on its huge economic and social problems rather than on war. Accusations of treachery for having made a "separate peace" with Israel have done it no harm. . . .

Israel has made an historic step towards peace through concessions to its main enemy. —From the Daily Telegraph (London).

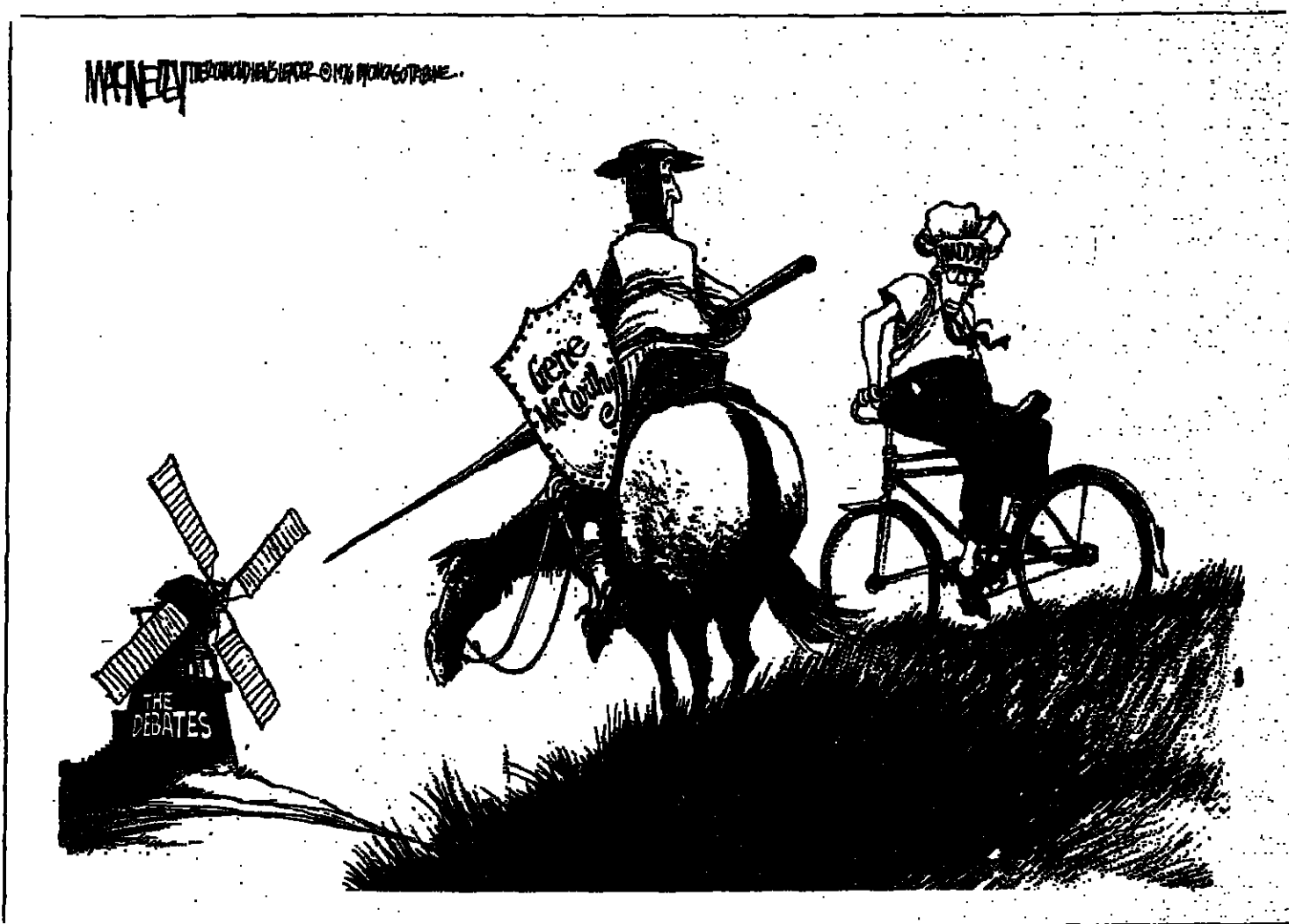
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 9, 1901  
NEW YORK—The text of the confession made by Czolgoz, the Pole who tried to assassinate President McKinley three days ago, has been released by the police. In it he speaks of his motives for the attempt: ". . . What started my crazy to kill was a lecture by Miss Emma Goldman in Cleveland. She set me afire with the doctrine that all rulers should be exterminated. . . . Her words went right through me, and I determined to do something heroic for the cause I loved."

### Fifty Years Ago

September 9, 1926  
GENEVA—A long-awaited event in international diplomacy occurred yesterday, when, by unanimous vote, Germany was elected a member of the League of Nations. Germany was also voted into a permanent seat on the Council of the organization. Western diplomats heralded the event with expressions of cautious optimism. The German press, however, fiercely nationalistic in character, treated the matter with scorn, one calling the whole affair a "comedy."



## The Long Missionary Journey of McCarthy

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—Eugene J. McCarthy, independent candidate for president, is the lean, gray ghost of U.S. politics.

He moves from city to city, holding news conferences, meeting in private homes with small groups of supporters, talking to comfortably crowded audiences on college campuses and to thin crowds and many empty seats elsewhere. The hair is completely silver now, but the Irish good looks, the sudden warm, flashing smile, and the soft voice are unchanged from eight years ago when the McCarthy campaign transformed the national political scene.

McCarthy is much less of a threat to the status quo now than he was then. But if he draws 10 per cent of the popular vote nationwide—about 750,000 votes—it could determine the outcome, if the Ford-Carter contest becomes extremely tight. McCarthy is on the ballot in 30 states and in the process of getting on it in 20 others.

McCarthy's electoral impact will depend not only on whether his long missionary effort is quietly winning converts but also on how well the two major candidates perform.

### Blunted Possibility

When he began his independent candidacy, McCarthy assumed that his Democratic opponent would probably be his former Minnesota colleague, Hubert H. Humphrey. Better yet, it might be Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson. Against either of them, McCarthy could have mounted a withering attack on old faces and old ideas and perhaps have made a really dramatic showing in the final vote. Carter is sufficiently new and sufficiently different to blunt that possibility. Only if Carter loses credibility with liberal Democrats during the next two months does McCarthy have a chance for a breakthrough.

Although McCarthy stresses several issues including unemployment, the bloated nature of the modern presidency, and the waste of resources caused by over-reliance on the automobile, he arouses most interest when he denounces militarism. He favors a reduction of \$20 billion to \$30 billion in the Pentagon budget regardless of what the Russians do.

Speaking at the National Press Club the other day, McCarthy said, "Three times we've got ourselves all saddled up at enormous expense because the Russians were coming. They weren't, but we got ready anyway. The first time was in the 1950s, and they were coming by bomber. So we built the Distant Early Warning line and Sage systems that were out-of-date before they were completed. Then in 1960, the Russians were coming by missile, and we discovered the missile gap. There wasn't any gap. But we spent billions preserving a gap of our own between our

strength and the Russians. Now they're coming by submarines. And we've got a submarine man—Carter—running for president.

"One of the reasons I'm running," McCarthy said, "is that I think the people should hear from someone who won't say we're underdefended. Of course, I've discovered a gap—the cavalry gap. The Russian Army has 3,000 horses and our Army has only 20 and never uses them except for military funerals. We should be on our guard. What if it turns out the Russians are coming by horse?"

McCarthy remains one of the wildest men in politics, tossing his mordant shafts in every direction. He glibbed at The New York Times for its editorial support of the \$1,000 limitation on campaign contributions.

"If The Times had been writing the Declaration of Independence, it would have said, 'We pledge our lives, our sacred honor and our fortunes—up to a limit of \$1,000.'"

The "equal time" issue can be boring in its complexity but McCarthy convulsed the press club audience with his account of the television networks' contortions on this issue.

"They suffer a conflict between the two high values that usually motivate them," he said. "One is greed, and the other is fear. They go through the year alternating between worship of the Nielsen ratings and worry that the FCC will take away their licenses."

"Actually, I don't really need equal time," he continued. "I'd settle for a 3-2-1 arrangement. Give Carter three hours to explain his three positions on each

issue. Ford would need two hours to explain his one position. If I have an hour, I could say all I need to say."

Laughter aside, it is an unfavorable judgment on our federal and state laws that McCarthy should have to expend so much effort getting his name on the ballot and trying to get television coverage for his opinions.

State electoral laws ought not to be a mass designed to battle independent candidates. "If he is not permitted to participate in the Ford-Carter debates, television ought to afford him adequate time to present his views."

If independent voices and dissenting critics are to be heard in our ever bigger, ever more bureaucratized society, then these procedural issues of political access have to be resolved in favor of fairness and openness.

## Russia's Radio Pirates

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—A broadcast over the Archangel City Radio Network, in the far north of the Soviet Union, said, earlier this year that 30 radio pirates operating illegal transmitters had recently been caught in the area.

It said that the pirates transmitted their broadcasts when the official radio stations were silent, especially at night. And it asked law-abiding listeners to report all such broadcasts to the authorities, "at any time of day or night," and to do so anonymously if they preferred.

Thirty radio pirates for a city of 970,000 may seem a lot, but it is still less than the average of 125 illegal transmitters that were being uncovered every month in Donetsk (pop. 934,000) two years ago, according to a Soviet youth newspaper. Another Soviet press report said at the time that "hundreds of radio hooligans" had been captured in the Moscow area. In the city of Kazan 115 pirate broadcasts were heard by the authorities in the course of a five-hour check in 1970, and dozens of radio hooligans were caught during a police roundup and put on trial. But nothing seems to deter them, as the recent news from Archangel shows.

### Puzzling

The persistence of illegal broadcasting in what is usually described as a police state has often puzzled foreign observers. As long ago as in 1968 the Soviet Supreme Court, alarmed by the growing numbers of pirate radios, announced that their operators could be prosecuted as political offenders. Before that, the illegal use of radio transmitters was treated by the courts as "malicious hooliganism." But the supreme court ruled that radio pirates could also be tried for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

under the dreaded Article 70 of the penal code.

During the 10 years that have elapsed since then, the Soviet press has provided a great deal of detail about the operations of the radio pirates, but very little information about any political activities they may indulge in. "Wherever we find radio hooligans," a police official said in an article in the chief newspaper of Kirghizia, in Soviet Central Asia, "we discover anti-Soviet propaganda." The broadcasts contained "religious twaddle, and anti-Soviet anecdotes." In the city of Khabarovsk on the Volga, said the local paper, the police arrested a girl who used to broadcast "full-blooded reactionary rumors and base title-battle" over her own pirate station, which she called Radio Camomilla. The political "gossip" that she had broadcast was then spread rapidly by people who were able to give it the ring of authority. "I heard it on the radio," they would say.

Little is known of the content of these broadcasts, because the range of the pirate radio stations is very limited and they cannot be heard abroad. So far as the evidence in the Soviet press goes, the transmitters, which are usually home-made, are mostly operated by youngsters who broadcast the kind of foreign music that is not available from official radio stations. They obtain on the black market tapes of songs by the Beatles, Rolling Stones, and the like, or they record them directly from foreign broadcasts, and then transmit them locally—interspersing them, of course, with their own comments, jokes and anecdotes. This, no doubt, is how some of the "anti-Soviet" propaganda creeps in.

But every now and again news reaches the West of something more serious. A radio pirate in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, was sentenced to three years for tapping Western newscasts and retransmitting them for local listeners. A pirate station in the Ukraine has broadcast nationalist anti-Russian songs. A newspaper in Kazakhstan, in Soviet Central Asia, has reported a two-year sentence for a radio pirate accused of broadcasting "obscene" songs.

But for every transmitter that is put out of action, several others pop up. "Cannot the authorities do something," asked one newspaper more than three years ago, "against the activities of radio hooligans, whose number is increasing catastrophically?" Two years ago a police officer wrote to the youth newspaper Komсомольская Pravda to say that if the editors could tell him where to buy the detection equipment, not a single radio pirate would remain in his district.

Most of those caught by the police are fined and have their equipment confiscated. The prison and labor camp sentences are evidently reserved only for the explicitly political offenders—and it seems that few of these are caught. A transmitter that comes on the air only for a brief period, and moves from place to place between broadcasts, cannot be tracked down so easily.

Most of the radio pirates castigated in the Soviet press get into the game out of youthful high spirits. The forbidden fruit tastes so much better than any other. But as they get older, some of them become interested in opposition politics. An official broadcast beamed by Moscow Radio to the United States earlier this year said that it would be wrong to ascribe the appearance of pirate radio stations to "acts of defiance" by the young. But Komсомольская Pravda was closer to the truth when it explained that young people who opened illegal transmitters regarded them as a badge of courage. "A sign of contempt for the risks involved." And, it added, it made the boys shine in the eyes of the girls.

Fined  
Most of those caught by the police are fined and have their equipment confiscated. The prison and labor camp sentences are evidently reserved only for the explicitly political offenders—and it seems that few of these are caught. A transmitter that comes on the air only for a brief period, and moves from place to place between broadcasts, cannot be tracked down so easily.

Most of the radio pirates castigated in the Soviet press get into the game out of youthful high spirits. The forbidden fruit tastes so much better than any other. But as they get older, some of them become interested in opposition politics. An official broadcast beamed by Moscow Radio to the United States earlier this year said that it would be wrong to ascribe the appearance of pirate radio stations to "acts of defiance" by the young. But Komсомольская Pravda was closer to the truth when it explained that young people who opened illegal transmitters regarded them as a badge of courage. "A sign of contempt for the risks involved." And, it added, it made the boys shine in the eyes of the girls.

So let the voters beware. It will be flips and flops and fops and gags from now on, until November, but no one side has a monopoly on this sort of thing. It reaches epidemic proportions every four years, but it's not a bad thing unless you take it seriously.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## The Season Of Flips And Flops

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Ford and Governor Carter are now observing one another with "flip-flopping" on the presidential campaign issues, but the voters should not be deceived. For this is obviously a contest between Mr. Flip and Mr. Flop.

The issue bubbled up the other day before Old Paternal in Yellowstone National Park when Ford proposed a 10-year, \$1.5-billion transfer for the national park system. Fritz Mondale replied that "the only part Mr. Ford has supported in the last eight years is the President of South Korea." Jody Powell, Carter's press secretary, called the Ford offer a calculated election-year "flip-flop" and the President then said that Carter was "the biggest flip-flopper I know of."

Let this be a warning on the level of the debates to come. For the flip-flop issue is bound to be part of the political acrobatics of the next two months, and the record is extensive on both sides. For example:

• Carter on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Section 143 or right to work law, March, 1976: "I don't care one way or the other" about it, he repeated. Carter later, that month: "I think 143 should be repealed."

• Carter on grain embargoes, Aug. 25, 1975: "I prefer to go from my farm to the White House and stop embargoes once and for all. There'll be no more embargoes if I'm elected president." Oct. 25, 1975: "Obviously there are circumstances in which a president must act to prevent the export of grain. . . . I don't care one way or the other" about it, he repeated. Carter later, that month: "I think 143 should be repealed."

• Ford on the 1976 race, Oct. 13, 1975: "I declare as emphatically and as strongly as I can. I have no intention of being a candidate for any office, president, vice president or anything else, until 1977."

• Ford, Aug. 25, 1974: "I will probably be a candidate in 1978." Feb. 4, 1975: "With the optimism that I think will come from more employment, less unemployment, and a better battle against inflation, I think the economic circumstances will be good enough to justify at least my seeking election in 1978."

But enough. If consistency were a critical test of presidential candor, nobody would ever be elected. The surprise thing is that it is so persistently against Carter when they are so vulnerable to the charge themselves.

Nevertheless, the Republican campaign in its opening phase, at least, is based on the twin charges that Carter is "fussy" on the issues if not downright deceitful; and that he is not only inconsistent but inexperienced.

Senators Barry Goldwater and Robert Dole set the tone of the Republican attack on Carter at the Kansas City convention by charging him with saying one thing to the media and another in the campaign. "Somebody's lying," said Dole, "and another to the poor ones who are listening to the blacks and another to the whites—all of which Carter has denied."

But in presidential campaigns there are a few hard slogans are often more effective than a library of "position papers" and in the last few days, the Carter-Mondale race response has been picking up its tempo and losing altitude.

Mondale, in particular, has been getting the waterfront scandal place into his talks by lampooning, and by comparing Ford with Herbert Hoover, calling them both pillars of the economy. When Ford said he was going to campaign on "the ten commandments," Mondale remarked: "Hoover's ten commandments were: 'Thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not kill, thou shalt not commit adultery, thou shalt not bear false witness, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's car, and thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's money.'"

So let the voters beware. It will be flips and flops and fops and gags from now on, until November, but no one side has a monopoly on this sort of thing. It reaches epidemic proportions every four years, but it's not a bad thing unless you take it seriously.



## ERA IN GENEVA

## Turandot: A Cast That Would Win Anywhere

By David Stevens

GENEVA, Sept. 8 (UPI)—The Grand Théâtre opened its last night by marking the anniversary of the premiere of its last opera, "Turandot," casting it with a company of veteran and youthful singers that would have been a find in any opera house.

The first requirement is, of course, a Turandot, and for this assignment it had Birgit Nilsson, who for the better part of the last two decades has had a virtual monopoly on this daunting part in the world's major lyric theaters. That is no longer the case, and keeping unflinchingly in mind that Miss Nilsson is a few years

older than Puccini's glacial princess, there was a certain amount of anticipatory tension as she came onstage in Act II and launched into the appalling difficulties of "In questa Reggia."

But apart from some opening unsteadiness and an occasional sharper-than-usual cutting edge in the voice, Nilsson sent forth

the full quota of gleaming, above-the-staff shafts of sound and with that there was tender and subtle phrasing in the softer passages of an order usually quite beyond her rivals in the part.

The result was a Turandot whose ultimate submission to the power of love was musically and dramatically convincing.

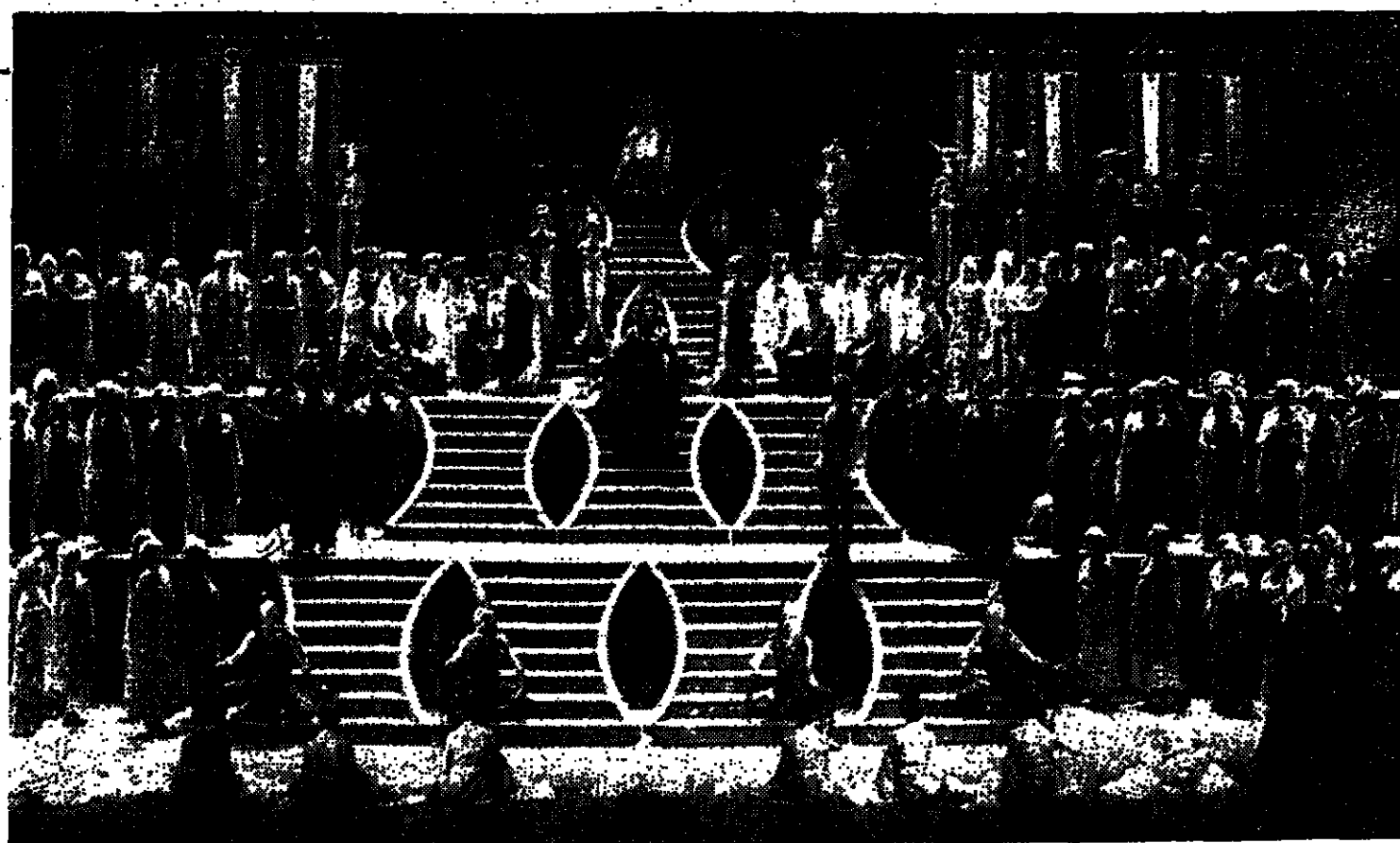
Strong casting also means attention to the smallest parts. The Swiss tenor Hugues Cuénod, now in his mid-70s, has probably forgotten more about the art of song than most singers ever learn. But he seemed to pour everything he remembers, along with a still firm, expressive voice, into the few but important lines of the aged emperor Altoum—a performance all the more impressive in that voice alone counts in this physically immobile role.

A young American soprano, Leona Mitchell, was the impressive Lau, singing with a pure-toned lyricism allied to great expressive warmth and acting of intense conviction. Giorgio Casellato-Lamberti was a Calaf of ringing, well-focused tone—big enough not to fear turning his back to the audience while addressing the emperor, lyrical enough to triumph with "Nessun dorma," and dramatic enough to make the enigma scene with Nilsson a dramatic high point—despite his wooden stage comportment. John Macurdy poured out his rich bass almost more than the aged Timur could stand, and Jean-Christophe Benoit, Rémy Corazza and André Malabrera made up the expert ministerial trio of Ping, Pang and Pong.

This vocal wealth was put to variable use in a production by Jean-Claude Ribet, director of the Grand Théâtre, and the designer Josef Svoboda, originally conceived for the Teatro Regio in Turin. At times, Ribet's stage direction seemed no more than routine, moving the chorus around en bloc and leaving the principals to their own devices, and at times well calculated and dramatically relevant, as it was in the scene of Liu's death.

Pertinent to Work Svoboda's penchant for great flights of stairs, beaded-curtain effects and latticed walls was highly pertinent to the work at hand, and there was a welcome restraint in the chinoiserie department, which was limited to a flexible arrangement of gracefully concave flights of stairs. The colors, too, were subdued, with grays and pale yellows predominating in the sets and in Jarmila Koucká's costumes—although those for Turandot seemed downright dowdy.

Giuseppe Patane was the energetic conductor, with a sure feeling for Puccini's grand line, although he was not always able to overcome a pernicious orchestral anemia in moments of stress, nor did he choose to wait for the chorus when momentum was at stake.



A general view of Act II of "Turandot" with Birgit Nilsson at center.

## WASHINGTON

## Shouts of Approval for La Scala

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (UPI)—In a dazzling high point U.S. Bicentennial, Milan's La Scala opera company made its debut here last night with a performance of Verdi's "Macbeth" that had audience critics cheering.

As an hour late and that courtesy of a blown fuse in Kennedy Center Opera House, the cast and musicians (and VIP guests, including Vittoria Leone, wife of President, and Vice-President Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller) entered good humoredly, and of stage hands struggled to get the orchestra platform back into the pit. It had been during the day for a rehearsal of the Verdi Requiem, it would not have happened. "Bolshoi," snuffed Antonio Mili, head of the Community in Milan. But it did Kennedy Center, the conspicuous performing arts ex on the banks of the sea, which celebrated its birthday yesterday.

On the platform finally re to the pit and conductor to Abbado led a spirited of the U.S. and Italian anthems, the first of performances here—of two by Verdi and one each by and Puccini—opened to enthusiastic audience, who loudly applauded and shouted ovation.

Financial Straits Though this gesture by the government marking the birthday of the United States was announced nearly two years ago, it almost didn't happen. Despite La Scala's presence as a 198-year-old cradle of Italian culture, the country's financial straits became so acute this spring that La Scala's future seemed threatened, the visit was canceled.

Thousands of tickets had already been sold for the U.S. engagement, however. After two months of behind-the-scenes fund-raising and politicking, the tour was back on.

The cast included American soprano Shirley Verrett as Lady Macbeth, Piero Cappuccilli as Macbeth and Bulgarian basso Nicolai Ghiaurov as Banquo.

Of the performance, Washington Post music critic Paul Hume writes:

"It is hard to conceive of a cast that could rival the singers La Scala has placed in the demanding roles of this 'Macbeth.' It is no mere tribute to the United States and its Bicentennial that an American, Shirley Verrett, is Lady Macbeth. She sings and acts the part with consummate skill, carrying her flexible voice from its deep, low notes to an array of brilliant high passages with equal authority. She has all the fast for the fiendish ornaments in the banquet scene as well as the several cabalettas that dot her part.

Basic Matters "Beyond these basic matters, it is obvious that Verrett has thought hard about Verdi's insistence that Lady Macbeth must sometimes make ugly, suffocated sounds. There is never a moment when she permits herself the purely beautiful tone for its own sake. Rather, at moments she seems to hurl herself into treacherous passages with vocal ferocity. It is a triumphant accomplishment.

"Piero Cappuccilli is a flawless Macbeth, in a far from juicy role. He uses his voice as he does his entire body, to project a strong feeling of Macbeth's driving ambition, his fears and his final defeat. An indication of the company's strength in depth comes in the initial scene when Banquo's lines emerge in glowing sonority from the glorious voice of Nicolai Ghiaurov."

Washington Star critic Irving Lowens said the performance was "simply magnificent . . . one can only learn to appreciate (the music's) quality in so luminous a performance as was elicited from the La Scala company by its regular conductor, Claudio Abbado."

After the opera ended, with repeated curtain calls and a prolonged standing ovation, a party for 600 was held on the Kennedy Center's River Terrace.

The company's Washington run, which ends Sept. 19, includes performances of "Macbeth" and "Simon Boccanegra" by Verdi, Puccini's "La Bohème" and Rossini's "La Cenerentola" as well as performance of the Requiem. The Verdi mass will be repeated in Philadelphia Sept. 21 and in New York on Sept. 23, to end the Bicentennial visit.

to spare the ears. They do not raise Barbary ducks to eat Barbary ducks, although it does sometimes happen that when they have a few expendable birds on hand they put them on the table, first cutting the musk glands away to weaken the undesirable taste. What they are actually aiming for is not the flesh of the Barbary duck, but the flesh of the birds which result when the Barbary duck is crossed with other breeds, especially the Muscovy or the Rouennais. The offspring produce meat of a particularly rich flavor; they are esteemed especially as producers of foie gras, of which many connoisseurs rate that of the duck above the more widely produced foie gras of the goose.

The books maintain that in these Barbary crosses the musky taste of the Barbary-Muscovy disappears, but the raisers of Muscovy ducks, at least, do not seem to have unlimited faith in the books for when they produce Barbary-Muscovy birds, they cut away the glands before sending them to market, just to make sure that they will be palatable.

No New Race The Barbary-Muscovy duck offers another advantage for these crosses: It does not risk producing a new self-perpetuating hybrid which might number among its characteristics the unpleasant taste of the musk duck. The breeders do not desire to produce a new race; they prefer to make the cross anew, each year. This is not only what is done with the Barbary duck, it is what must be done with it, for the offspring of Barbary crosses are sterile.

This brings us to the last bit of misinformation related to this animal. The reference books inform us that all European and American domesticated ducks are descended from the mallard; the Barbary-Muscovy is not. Not only does it demonstrate its difference from the mallard-descended ducks by not quacking, it also diverges in so fundamental a matter as its period of gestation. The eggs of most domesticated ducks take 28 days to hatch, those of the Muscovy require 35.

The indisputable proof of the independent lineage of the Muscovy-Barbary duck is the sterility of the offspring of its crosses. It is the general zoological rule, rarely violated, that when animals of different species are crossed, they rarely produce offspring at all; in the cases where they do, the offspring are sterile. The classic case of this incompatibility of distinct species is provided by the mule; the French breeders who make the Barbary crosses call the resulting ducks *canetons mulâtres*.

(c) 1976 by Waverley Root.

## WAVERLEY ROOT

## Ducks and Drakes of Food Names

the time when the discovery of the New World flooded us with unfamiliar foods, we were often hampered by a lack of information concerning place of origin of the new foods. This was compounded, when they knew where these came from, by geographical lack, not the least of which was that early error that the land where the duck was raised was India, or, say, Asia.

most persons in those days was a foggy concept; since not within its imprecise territories could be located exactly, place in Asia could stand any other place in Asia. As usual, a newly discovered bird was called the "Indian duck" in English, and in Dutch, "Indische eend," in French, and in Dutch, "Indische eend," in more precision than accuracy the Calcutta hen (Kalkoen). In Italy, American ducks are still called "Turkish" or "Spanish" ducks.

A Jerusalem artichoke, another example of a geographical misnomer. (I am not faced by the common explanation that this name comes from Italian *girasole*, sunflower, though this vegetable is indeed a member of the sunflower family. As for the Virginia potato, as thus mislabeled by John J. in his 18th-century "Herbarium," because he did not know the ship which brought the potatoes to Europe, although last land it touched before reaching its return voyage, was the Atlantic was Virginia, taken the potatoes aboard a previous stop in what is Colombia.

Brought from Brazil another example of how geographical misconceptions make us and drakes of food names are provided, precisely, by duck (and its drake). Just as place in Asia could stand any other place in Asia, so place in Africa could stand any other place in Africa.

part of the confusion at the origin of the Barbary duck. Barbary was the name used for that part of the western coast of Africa that is Algeria and Tunisia; yet we told that the Barbary duck introduced into Europe by Portuguese from the western coast of Africa. If so, the French call this bird the Barbary duck, closer to the mark in name it, alternatively, Guinea duck—but farther

from it when they say, as they also do, that it is the Cairo duck, the Turkish duck or, worst of all, the Indian duck.

The Portuguese may very well have introduced the Barbary duck into Europe, and even from the west coast of Africa, where they had an establishment at the time, provided that they had themselves taken this bird to Africa. The Barbary duck is not an African bird, but is native to another part of the world where the Portuguese had settled, Brazil. The probability is that the Portuguese brought it directly to Europe from South America without bothering to establish a relay station in western Africa. But whatever its route, the Barbary duck came from America. It is the domesticated form of the Muscovy duck of tropical and subtropical America, with a range extending from Mexico to Brazil.

And why Muscovy (Muscovy) duck? This is another misunderstanding. The word "Muscovy" does not, in this case, come from "Muscovy," but from "Musk." Somewhere along the line, a pedant who thought he was being helpful imposed a capital M on the word, making it look like a proper adjective. It is just an ordinary one, slightly mispronounced. The Muscovy duck is the musk duck. *Cairina moschata* (was it from Cairina that the term "Cairo duck" came?) which the French, making amends for their collection of geographically inaccurate names, also call, this time correctly, the *canard musqué*. (There is also an Australian musk duck, *Biziura lobata*, which exudes muskiness also, but only during the breeding season). In the case of the Muscovy duck, the name refers to glands in the bird's rump whose secretions are so potent that they often give these ducks a strong musky taste; sometimes they become downright inedible.

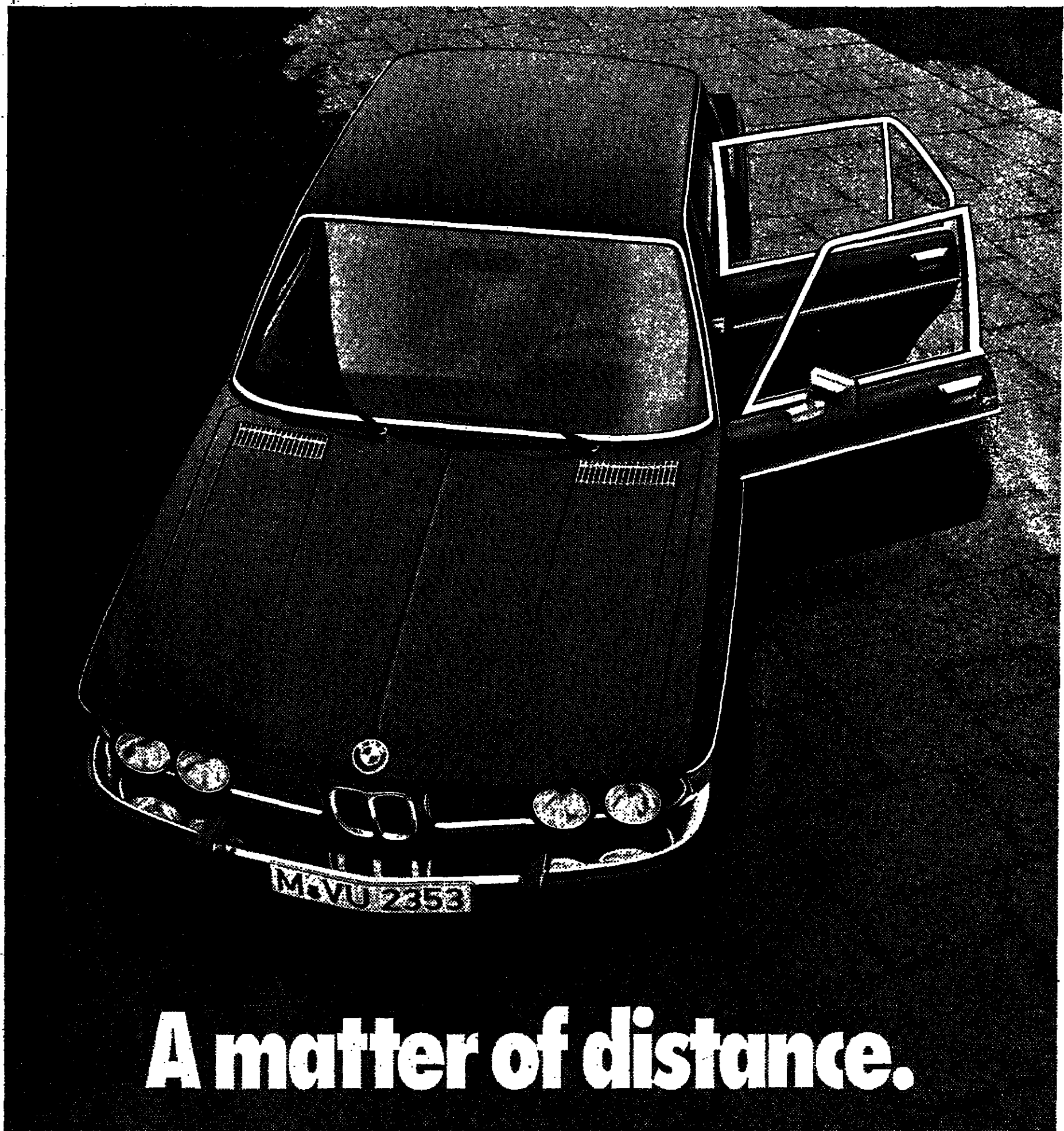
Why does anyone bother to raise a duck which often tastes bad and occasionally cannot be swallowed at all, as farmers do in southern and southwestern France? The Encyclopedia Britannica says that this fowl is "Kept on farms for meat production to some extent because it does not quack."

Seen in a Noisy World Non-quacking ducks may be a boon in a noisy world and one to which the French, the people who raise it, might be expected to be particularly sensitive, since their word for "duck" refers to its noisiness. *Canard*, which worked its way into the 13th-century form *ganard* into the language, comes from the onomatopoeic *ganard*, to quack.

However, the French did not decide to assault the stomach by eating Barbary ducks, in order

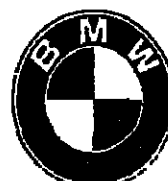
## S. Director Wins Prize

VENICE, Sept. 8 (UPI)—The Italian Cinema Report yesterday awarded U.S. director Max Baer the Francesco Stellet Prize for his film "Ode to Billy Joe."



## A matter of distance.

BMW cars are the realization of a progressive automobile concept: the combination of high performance and driving safety with high standards of specification and finish, in the compact dimensions suited to today's traffic. It means much more than a break from the tradition that outstanding cars must be large, heavy and overbearing. Compared with competitive cars, there is less tendency to buy a BMW as a status symbol, and more to buy one for its innate qualities. The remarkable thing about a BMW is not only how far away it is from lesser vehicles, but how far ahead it is of comparable cars.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure

## BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



[illegible]



## Italy Urges IF to Cut Gold Sales

ations Seen Hitting  
rld Price of Bullion

ROME, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Italy has asked the International Monetary Fund to hold its gold sales less frequently because it is pushing down world prices, senior government officials said today.

Banking sources said France is urging Italy in its request that the matter will be discussed at a meeting of the Common Market monetary committee in Milan on Friday. The two countries are Western Europe's largest gold holders.

Italy is due to hold its auction of 100,000 ounces Wednesday. Altogether, the plans to sell 25 million ounces over four years, using the proceeds to finance a trust fund for developing countries.

Washington, the U.S. Treasury and the IMF said they would comment on the report from Rome.

However, informed sources said question of future gold sales has been discussed since last July and the decision was made to go ahead with the auction scheduled for Wednesday. They added, however, that decision to stand by said the executive board at scheduled to discuss the matter again. However, there is no intention to prevent any executive director from raising the issue if it is on the agenda, or they said.

old, firm on the London Zurich bullion markets in immediate reaction to the report. The price of gold fell to \$111.50, the lowest since July 1975, after closing at \$111.50, little changed from yesterday.

Paris, the Bank of France declined to comment on the matter.

Italy's informal approach to the IMF was made by the country's chief director at the fund, Mario Dini.

Italy used its gold to guarantee a \$100 million loan from West Germany two years ago. When this loan was renegotiated last week, Italian authorities were faced with the choice of increasing the loan or repaying part of it. They chose to repay \$500 million.

The prospect of 25 million ounces of IMF gold coming on the market has made prices of gold and silver with the fund's a profit margin.

The price reached at the first auction on June 2 was \$128 an ounce, and at the second auction on July 14, gold fetched \$128.

## Europe's Recovery Slows Jobless Woes Continue

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP)—Europe's recovery from its recession has slowed, and there are signs that the recovery is merely entering "pause" as the current softening in the United States is characterized or whether the problem is more severe.

In the United States, unemployment in Western Europe remained uncomfortably high, inflation continues to be a problem and the rate of industrial expansion has slowed.

However, strong capital spending, which is being continued in the United States to support the expansion moving, appears to be missing as a stimulus in Europe.

In West Germany, industrial production leveled off in the first half of the year. Economists said this reflected the building of inventories to deal with the demand for new goods.

Reduced economic growth has led to a rise in the inflation outlook. Consumer prices are now expected to increase by more than 5 percent in 1976 down from 6 percent in 1975 and 7 percent in the preceding years. The government continued today that the consumer price index in August rose 0.4 percent, a gain of 4.6 percent over the year.

Industrial production in France was similarly less active in the second quarter. In addition, the balance of trade has been deteriorating, caused in part by a depreciating franc that has increased prices of imported goods. In addition, the drought has hit agricultural output and hurt the financial condition of farmers.

To reimburse farmers for their losses, the government proposes raising taxes in France, which is now causing great political agitation.

The future of the Italian economy remains clouded by uncertainty over Communist participation in the government. As elsewhere, there was a sharp pickup in industrial activity early this year, which recently has faded.

Since the June elections, in which both Communists and Christian Democrats increased their strength and worked out a temporary governing arrangement, somewhat more confidence has been voiced on economic prospects. One sign: An unexpectedly high rate of capital inflows since the end of June.

Unemployment at present is running at levels above 5 1/2 percent of the work force in Britain and between 4 and 5 percent in France and West Germany. Italy does not keep reliable unemployment statistics. In some smaller countries such as Belgium, the rate is approaching 7 percent.

Normally, this would create great social tension. But because of improved unemployment benefits in practically every country, there has been relative social calm.

The question being asked now by many experts is how long this calm will last, especially if for fiscal reasons large numbers of "unemployables" are threatened with loss or reduction of benefits.

The upturn here, which came about six months after the U.S. recovery began, was initiated by government economic measures aimed at stimulating private consumption and encouraging capital investment. But inflation is creating barriers to both business and consumer spending.

Wages and prices are still pushing most countries into double-digit inflation.

## Company Report

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

H.I. Helms	1975	1976
Revenue	463.4	494.3
Profit	15.3	15.2
Share	0.96	1.01

## Japan to Study Effect Of Its Exports to U.S.

From Wire Dispatches  
TOKYO, Sept. 8.—The Foreign Ministry said today it will shortly conduct a survey on the effects that Japanese exports are having on U.S. industries.

The survey will be made in connection with growing criticism in the United States that "cheap yen" have caused a sharp increase in the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, the ministry said.

The ministry will make an item-by-item survey of exports to the United States, the market shares held by various Japanese products there and trends in production capacity utilization, and employment in the U.S. industries concerned.

The ministry said it plans to hold consultations with the Finance and International Trade and Industry ministries and other Japanese government agencies concerned to work out Japan's trade policies on the basis of the findings of the proposed survey.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Japan had a surplus of \$2.1 billion in its trade with the United States in the January-July period this year, compared with a deficit of \$18 billion in the same period last year.

The Finance Ministry denied a local press report that the ministry is proposing to restrict Japanese exports of radio and television sets and tape recorders to the United States.

The financial daily Nihon Keizai reported the ministry is suggesting these exports should be curbed through voluntary controls.

A spokesman for the ministry said "the report has no foundation in fact." He added, "For the time being we do not believe any changes in our policies are necessary."

Imports Seen Rising

Meanwhile the Economic Planning Agency said today that its survey of Japanese trading companies found expectations that Japan's imports will grow faster in the second half of the year ending next March 31 than in the first half.

The agency said after its most recent quarterly survey of 29 trading companies that the companies expect their imports to show an annual increase of 16.5 percent in the October-March half, against the 6.5-percent year-to-year gain seen for the half ending this month.

The companies anticipate their exports will grow 17.5 percent from a year earlier, up from an annual growth of 13.9 percent anticipated for the current half.

For the 12 months ending next March, the companies said they expect a rise in exports of 15.9 percent, compared with a 0.9-percent gain in the previous year, and an 11.6-percent rise in imports, compared with the prior year's 8.1-percent drop.

Steel Exports to U.K.

In another development, the European Economic Community Commission office here said today that although the community and Japan have not agreed on direct trade on Japanese specialty steel exports to Britain, forecasts of Japanese producers' shipment quantities and prices are acceptable.

The forecasts were provided during talks Monday and yesterday, a community official said.

A press report said Japanese specialty steel exports to Britain are forecast at 1,625 tons for calendar 1976.

Sources said the talks resulted from a British complaint about such Japanese shipments. British producers in the Sheffield area appeared to have been hurt.

A report by the Economic Planning Agency today contradicted last week's announcement by the Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers.

The planning agency said that Japanese machinery orders in July fell 9.9 percent from June to total 221.52 billion yen (\$769 million).

The society said last week that July orders rose 30.3 percent from June to 307.02 billion yen.

The planning agency figure covers only private-sector orders and is seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment at present is running at levels above 5 1/2 percent of the work force in Britain and between 4 and 5 percent in France and West Germany. Italy does not keep reliable unemployment statistics. In some smaller countries such as Belgium, the rate is approaching 7 percent.

Normally, this would create great social tension. But because of improved unemployment benefits in practically every country, there has been relative social calm.

The question being asked now by many experts is how long this calm will last, especially if for fiscal reasons large numbers of "unemployables" are threatened with loss or reduction of benefits.

The upturn here, which came about six months after the U.S. recovery began, was initiated by government economic measures aimed at stimulating private consumption and encouraging capital investment. But inflation is creating barriers to both business and consumer spending.

Wages and prices are still pushing most countries into double-digit inflation.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Ford Motor Sets Record Spending

Ford Motor expects to spend a record \$1.8 billion worldwide for facilities and special tooling in 1977. Chairman Henry Ford 2nd and president Lee Iacocca predict that with "economic conditions permitting" the company's capital spending will exceed \$3 billion a year in 1978 and 1979. Ford's previous record capital outlay was \$1.49 billion in 1973. The executives say most of the spending increase next year will be for North American capacity expansion and product programs relating to fuel economy improvement. Worldwide expenditures next year will include \$1.1 billion for facilities and \$700 million for special tools. About two-thirds of the total expenditure, or \$1.3 billion, will be made in the United States. This year, the company will spend about \$750 million worldwide for facilities and \$650 million for tooling. About 60 percent of this total will be spent domestically.

### General Dynamics Eyes Tankers

General Dynamics Corp. expects to become equity owner of seven tanker ships for liquefied natural gas that it is building in its shipyard at Quincy, Mass. The tankers were being built for Burnham Oil Co., whose commitments for federal backing have recently come under scrutiny by the federal government. General Dynamics says it expects government approval for financing of the ships before the end of the year and adds that it would become equity owner of the tankers subject to the availability of guaranteed government financing. Chairman David Lewis said the move toward equity ownership is "a very attractive earnings opportunity for our company."

### Mitsubishi Postpones Saudi Plan

The Mitsubishi group has decided to postpone its plan to build a petrochemical complex in Saudi Arabia for three years because of a sharp rise in construction costs and a decline in world demand for petrochemical products. Mitsubishi says it is seeking approval of the move from Saudi Arabia's petroleum and mineral organization, Petromin, which was to be a joint partner. Mitsubishi says feasibility studies showed that construction costs would increase to between 450 billion and 600 billion yen (about \$1.7 billion) from the original estimate of 100 billion yen because of inflation. If the project were carried out, it would lose 15 billion to 20 billion yen a year, Mitsubishi says. The Japanese group was to have taken responsibility for the sales of all the project's output, which was to have totaled 300,000 tons of ethylene and related products annually.

### Rothmans Sees Higher Profits

Rothmans International says profits for the first six months of the fiscal year ending March 31 are likely to show a satisfactory increase over the same period last year, when the tobacco group reported pre-tax profit of \$20.2 million. Chairman Sir David Nicolson says the firm has decided to establish a "new industries division" to pursue projects in the non-tobacco field. But he says that diversification moves will be carried out cautiously and in an orderly manner.

### U.S. Agency Said to Aid Arab Boycott

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT).—A House subcommittee accused the Department of Commerce yesterday of fostering compliance with the Arab boycott of companies involved with Israel.

A report by the House subcommittee on oversight and investigations further charged that at least \$4.55 billion in U.S. exports to Arab countries had been conducted in cooperation with the boycott provisions.

Approximately 1,500 international concerns have been blacklisted by the Arab League since 1951. The boycott is still mainly directed at Israeli businesses, but extends with varying intensity to foreign concerns that employ Jews in top management or that ship goods to Israel.

The subcommittee report alleged that in 1974 and 1975 U.S. export companies complied with about 90 percent of the boycott demands addressed to them.

These consisted primarily of certifications that the goods to be sent to Arab countries had not been manufactured in Israel and did not contain Israeli components.

The report further charged that the Commerce Department

"actually served to encourage boycott practices by implicitly condoning activity declared against national policy, or by simply looking the other way while these practices grew."

This charge was aimed principally at a notice distributed by the department until a year ago that advised exporters that they should file reports on all boycott demands, then added that filing was not mandatory and that compliance with the boycott was not illegal.

Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson, responding to the charges, issued a statement saying: "The conclusions of the report relate almost entirely to past conditions that no longer exist in the department, making the report largely of historical interest."

Mr. Richardson went on to remark that his office had "actively cooperated with the subcommittee in assembling the data on which the report is based." He said the department, since he

took over last year, has "fully and vigorously" opposed the Arab boycott to the extent of existing law.

Specifically, he said, the department has prohibited compliance with boycott requests based on discrimination, required export concerns to report whether they were complying with boycott demands, ceased distributing information on trade opportunities containing boycott requests and referred boycott requests against U.S. citizens to the Departments of State and Justice for appropriate action.

Despite the tightening of anti-boycott measures under Mr. Richardson, the subcommittee recommended still stronger prohibitions against boycott compliance.

It proposed amendments to the Export Administration Act of 1969 that would apply criminal penalties to violations of anti-boycott regulations and provide public access to information about boycott demands by Arab purchasers.

Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson, responding to the charges, issued a statement saying: "The conclusions of the report relate almost entirely to past conditions that no longer exist in the department, making the report largely of historical interest."

Mr. Richardson went on to remark that his office had "actively cooperated with the subcommittee in assembling the data on which the report is based." He said the department, since he

took over last year, has "fully and vigorously" opposed the Arab boycott to the extent of existing law.

Specifically, he said, the department has prohibited compliance with boycott requests based on discrimination, required export concerns to report whether they were complying with boycott demands, ceased distributing information on trade opportunities containing boycott requests and referred boycott requests against U.S. citizens to the Departments of State and Justice for appropriate action.

Despite the tightening of anti-boycott measures under Mr. Richardson, the subcommittee recommended still stronger prohibitions against boycott compliance.

It proposed amendments to the Export Administration Act of 1969 that would apply criminal penalties to violations of anti-boycott regulations and provide public access to information about boycott demands by Arab purchasers.

Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson, responding to the charges, issued a statement saying: "The conclusions of the report relate almost entirely to past conditions that no longer exist in the department, making the report largely of historical interest."

Mr. Richardson went on to remark that his office had "actively cooperated with the subcommittee in assembling the data on which the report is based." He said the department, since he

took over last year, has "fully and vigorously" opposed the Arab boycott to the extent of existing law.

Specifically, he said, the department has prohibited compliance with boycott requests based on discrimination, required export concerns to report whether they were complying with boycott demands, ceased distributing information on trade opportunities containing boycott requests and referred boycott requests against U.S. citizens to the Departments of State and Justice for appropriate action.

Despite the tightening of anti-boycott measures under Mr. Richardson, the subcommittee recommended still stronger prohibitions against boycott compliance.

It proposed amendments to the Export Administration Act of 1969 that would apply criminal penalties to violations of anti-boycott regulations and provide public access to information about boycott demands by Arab purchasers.

Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson, responding to the charges, issued a statement saying: "The conclusions of the report relate almost entirely to past conditions that no longer exist in the department, making the report largely of historical interest."

Mr. Richardson went on to remark that his office had "actively cooperated with the subcommittee in assembling the data on which the report is based." He said the department, since he

took over last year, has "fully and vigorously" opposed the Arab boycott to the extent of existing law.

Specifically, he said, the department has prohibited compliance with boycott requests based on discrimination, required export concerns to report whether they were complying with boycott demands, ceased distributing information on trade opportunities containing boycott requests and referred boycott requests against U.S. citizens to the Departments of State and Justice for appropriate action.

Despite the tightening of anti-boycott measures under Mr. Richardson, the subcommittee recommended still stronger prohibitions against boycott compliance.

It proposed amendments to the Export Administration Act of 1969 that would apply criminal penalties to violations of anti-boycott regulations and provide public access to information about boycott demands by Arab purchasers.

Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson, responding to the charges, issued a statement saying: "The conclusions of the report relate almost entirely to past conditions that no longer exist in the department, making the report largely of historical interest."

Mr. Richardson went on to remark that his office had "actively cooperated with the subcommittee in assembling the data on which the report is based." He said the department, since he

took over last year, has "fully and vigorously" opposed the Arab boycott to the extent of existing law.

Specifically, he said, the department has prohibited compliance with boycott requests based on discrimination, required export concerns to report whether they were complying with boycott demands, ceased distributing information on trade opportunities containing boycott requests and referred boycott requests against U.S. citizens to the Departments of State and Justice for appropriate action.

Despite the tightening of anti-boycott measures under Mr. Richardson, the subcommittee recommended still stronger prohibitions against boycott compliance.

It proposed amendments to the Export Administration Act of 1969 that would apply criminal penalties to violations of anti-boycott regulations and provide public access to information about boycott demands by Arab purchasers.

Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson, responding to the charges, issued a statement saying: "The conclusions of the report relate almost entirely to past conditions that no longer exist in the department, making the report largely of historical interest."

Mr. Richardson went on to remark that his office had "actively cooperated with the subcommittee in assembling the data on which the report is based." He said the department, since he

took over last year, has "fully and vigorously" opposed the Arab boycott to the extent of existing law.

Specifically, he said, the department has prohibited compliance with boycott requests based on discrimination, required export concerns to report whether they were complying with boycott demands, ceased distributing information on trade opportunities containing boycott requests and referred boycott requests against U.S. citizens to the Departments of State and Justice for appropriate action.

Despite the tightening of anti-boycott measures under Mr. Richardson, the subcommittee recommended still stronger prohibitions against boycott compliance.

It proposed amendments to the Export Administration Act of 1969 that would apply criminal penalties to violations of anti-boycott regulations and provide public access to information about boycott demands by Arab purchasers.

Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson, responding to the charges, issued a statement saying: "The conclusions of the report relate almost entirely to past conditions that no longer exist in the department, making the report largely of historical interest."

Mr. Richardson went on to remark that his office had "actively cooperated with the subcommittee in assembling the data on which the report is based." He said the department, since he

took over last year, has "fully and vigorously" opposed the Arab boycott to the extent of existing law.

Specifically, he said, the department has prohibited compliance with boycott requests based on discrimination, required export concerns to report whether they were complying with boycott demands, ceased distributing information on trade opportunities containing boycott requests and referred boycott requests against U.S. citizens to the Departments of State and Justice for appropriate action.

Despite the tightening of anti-boycott measures under Mr. Richardson, the subcommittee recommended still stronger prohibitions against boycott compliance.

It proposed amendments to the Export Administration Act of 1969 that would apply criminal penalties to violations of anti-boycott regulations and provide public access to information about boycott demands by Arab purchasers.

Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson, responding to the charges, issued a statement saying: "The conclusions of the report relate almost entirely to past conditions that no longer exist in the department, making the report largely of historical interest."

Mr. Richardson went on to remark that his office had "actively cooperated with the subcommittee in assembling the data on which the report is based." He said the department, since he

took over last year, has "fully and vigorously" opposed the Arab boycott to the extent of existing law.

Specifically, he said, the department has prohibited compliance with boycott requests based on discrimination, required export concerns to report whether they were complying with boycott demands, ceased distributing information on trade opportunities containing boycott requests and referred boycott requests against U.S. citizens to the Departments of State and Justice for appropriate action.

## Decline in Blue Chips Leads Stocks Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (UPI).—New York Stock Exchange prices followed a mixed path today in a session that was governed more by internal factors than by the news background.

Some analysts suggested that weakness in such blue chip companies as General Motors, Eastman Kodak and Sears, Roebuck tended to drag on the overall market.

Although more issues advanced than declined, some of the leading market indices pointed lower. Some analysts suggested that the failure of the Dow Jones industrial average to crack through the 1,000 mark—from which the market has been turned back several times in recent months—also was a disappointment to many investors.

The Dow Jones index was down 3.85 to 992.94. It was off 1.83 at 3 o'clock.

Volume was 19.75 million shares, up from 18.31 million yesterday.

General Motors fell 1 1/8 to \$7 5/8. GM and the United Auto Workers said they agreed to extend the current national labor contract that was scheduled to expire Sept. 14.

Other automotive shares surrendered fractions. President Ford expressed hope that car manufacturers would rescind recently announced price rises for 1977 models.

Eastman Kodak lost 3 1/4 to \$6 5/8, while Sears, Roebuck slipped 1 1/8 to \$8 7/8. Du Pont was 1 lower at 133, and IBM off 2 at 278.

Digital Equipment lost 1 1/8 to 168 3/4 after having jumped more than 5 points yesterday.

Heavily traded Fannie Mae slipped 1/8 to 16 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed. The Amex index slipped 0.06 to 102.81.

### A Correction

The Sept. 8 report in the IFT that Bank America Corp. is selling 7 million new shares of common stock said that the bank holding company has 69.13 million shares currently outstanding. Due to a 2-for-1 stock split effective today, there are now about 140 million shares outstanding of the 200 million shares authorized to be issued. The 7 million new shares have a current value of \$182 million.

Mr. Barrett said the pipeline's cost was estimated in 1968 at \$600 million but "we hear Department of Transportation and Interior Department estimates now of \$8.5 billion or more." In January the cost was estimated at \$7 billion.

He said the huge cost overrun would either have to be passed on to consumers in rates to be set by the Interstate Commerce Commission or, if the ICC so rules, absorbed by Alyeska.

The consortium includes British Petroleum Co., Exxon Corp. and Atlantic Richfield Co., who hold 80 percent of the Alyeska stock.

THESE SECURITIES HAVING BEEN SOLD, THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY.

### NEW ISSUE

## KEPPEL SHIPYARD LIMITED

U.S. \$25,000,000

9 per cent. Guaranteed Bonds 1983

UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED AS TO PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL, PREMIUM AND INTEREST BY

## THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

THE BONDS ARE LISTED ON THE SINGAPORE AND LUXEMBOURG STOCK EXCHANGES

DAIWA SECURITIES CO. LTD.

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP

THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SINGAPORE LIMITED

MORGAN GRENELL (ASIA) LIMITED

BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (S.A.L.I.)

BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL S.A.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

DBS-DAIWA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

FIRST CHICAGO ASIA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

KREDBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

KUHN, LOEB & CO. ASIA

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED

OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED

PRIVATE INVESTMENT COMPANY FOR ASIA (PICA) S.A.

SUMITOMO FINANCE INTERNATIONAL

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)

Amer International Limited

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.

ASEAM Capital Corporation Limited

Asian International Acceptances & Capital Ltd.

Asia Pacific Capital Corporation Limited

Associated Asian Securities (Pte)

Ayala Finance (H.K.) Limited

Bache Halsey Stuart Asia Pacific Ltd.

Banco del Getto

Banque Internationale Limited

Bangkok Bank Limited

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungezer (Overseas)

Bank of China Ltd.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Internationale de Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque de l'Union Européenne

Banque Worms

Baring Bank Multinational Limited

Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank

B.T. Finance Limited

Chaise des Dépôts et Consignations



## \* 100

	Close	Prev.	Quot.	Close
26	58 1/2	58 1/2	1/4	
23	23	23	1/4	
34	34 1/4			
152	152			
107 1/2	107 1/2			
17 1/2	17 1/2			
11 1/2	11 1/2			
72 1/2	72 1/2			
6 1/2	6 1/2			
10 1/4	10 1/4			
4	24		1/4	
4 1/2	4 1/2		1/4	
4 1/2	14 1/2		1/4	
11 1/2	11 1/2			
28 1/2	28 1/2		1/4	

2%	35%
3%	32%
4%	19%
5%	19%
6%	6%
7%	13%
8%	5%
9%	2%
10%	2%
11%	14%
12%	14%
13%	18%
14%	9%
15%	7%
16%	7%
17%	14%
18%	14%
19%	14%
20%	14%
21%	14%
22%	14%
23%	14%
24%	14%
25%	14%
26%	14%
27%	14%
28%	14%
29%	14%
30%	14%
31%	14%
32%	14%
33%	14%
34%	14%
35%	14%
36%	14%
37%	14%
38%	14%
39%	14%
40%	14%
41%	14%
42%	14%
43%	14%
44%	14%
45%	14%
46%	14%
47%	14%
48%	14%
49%	14%
50%	14%
51%	14%
52%	14%
53%	14%
54%	14%
55%	14%
56%	14%
57%	14%
58%	14%
59%	14%
60%	14%
61%	14%
62%	14%
63%	14%
64%	14%
65%	14%
66%	14%
67%	14%
68%	14%
69%	14%
70%	14%
71%	14%
72%	14%
73%	14%
74%	14%
75%	14%
76%	14%
77%	14%
78%	14%
79%	14%
80%	14%
81%	14%
82%	14%
83%	14%
84%	14%
85%	14%
86%	14%
87%	14%
88%	14%
89%	14%
90%	14%
91%	14%
92%	14%
93%	14%
94%	14%
95%	14%
96%	14%
97%	14%
98%	14%
99%	14%
100%	14%

8	30
5 1/2	52 1/2
5 1/2	5 1/2
4 1/2	2 1/2
6	46 1/2
5 1/4	19 1/4
3 1/4	3 1/4
4 1/2	14 1/2
5 1/2	16 1/2
5 1/4	20 1/4
2 1/2	32 1/2
2	12
4 1/2	35
	7
5 1/2	6 1/2
5 1/2	26 1/4
2 1/2	19 1/2

7	78	+	4
8%	2	5%	
3%	34%		
9%	19%		
5	16		
8%	15%		
2%	23	+	
3%	9%	+	
7%	17%		
9%	7%		
4%	4%		
2%	14%		

99%	81%+
98%	6%
97%	24%+
96%	24
95%	71%
94%	35%+
93%	25%+
92%	18%+
91%	25%
90%	13%+
89%	12
88%	14%
87%	19
86%	25%
85%	17%
84%	41%
83%	21
82%	43%
81%	60%
80%	22%+

19%	+
25%	+
23%	+
6%	+
30	
5%	-
10%	-
6	+
23%	-
5%	-
36%	-
49	-

7%	13%
8%	29%
9%	183%
10%	90%
11%	179%
12%	27%
13%	20%
14%	191%+
15%	27%
16%	69%+
17%	14%
18%	4%
19%	12%+
20%	9%+
21%	33%+
22%	17%+
23%	9%

35%+	15%
4%	4%
83%+	22%
13%—	24%
7%+	25%
1%	26%
64%—	27%
13%+	28%
10%+	29%
17%—	30%
16%—	31%
12%	32%
7%+	33%
33%—	34%
13%+	35%

	Steril
...-2%	16
...-1%	15½
...-1½	15¼
...-3%	15
...-3½	15

PubSvc  
PubS Nw  
PSEG 6.7  
PSEG 7.1  
Revlon  
RayMet  
StLouSen  
Schlmba  
Scodd DVL  
Shell Oil  
Signode  
Smithkln  
SouthCar  
SounEas

ShoPac	12
SIOCH	13
Starrett	13
ShuWor	13
ShuWor	13
Tarnes	13
Tarsett	13
TecPac	13
Transco	13
Uniflial	13
Unif Ind	13
Unifind	13
Utah Pub	13
ValP	13
Vesp	13
WinUn	13
Wis Pub	13
Woods P	13
Woods P	13
XTRA	13
8	
GIWW of	
Quater	

S. ANYT  
 negotia  
 Port Sta  
 workman  
 and to p  
 eaning to  
 ighly to  
 there.  
 \$1 mil  
 or, while  
 or blame  
 elling t  
 the \$4  
 million  
 chemical  
 ay's—fr  
 expected  
 terms of  
 regarded  
 number  
 e it sever  
 polluter.  
 state of  
 ile not  
 s. Stud  
 ing to m

	Steril
...-2%	16
...-1%	15½
...-1½	15¼
...-3%	15
...-3½	15

**Low**

PubSvc  
 Pubs Nw  
 PSEG 6A  
 PSEG 7J  
 Revison  
 RevMet  
 StLouSant  
 Schimbros  
 ScoddDVL  
 Shell Oil  
 Snode C  
 Smithkin  
 SouthCar  
 SouNEra

StdPac		
Stooh		
Starrett		
StuWor		
StuWor		
StuWor		
Tanna		
TexGast		
TexPac		
Transco		
UnifInd		
Unif-Ind		
UnifInd		
Utah Pwr		
Utah Pwr		

WnUn 100  
Wls Pub  
Woods P  
Woods P  
XTRA 100  
8  
GHW of  
Question

**Out**  
**N.Y.**  
**lutio**  
**B. (NYT)**  
**negotiat**  
**York Stat**  
**zirmen**

...ed to...  
...aining...  
...ighly to...  
...there...  
...\$1 mill...  
...problem...  
...ent, wh...  
...or blan...  
...ulating...  
...the...  
...re

million  
chemical  
y's—fr  
expected  
terms of  
regarded  
number  
e it seve

polluter.  
state of  
lic not  
as Huds  
ver to m  
ing.



**U**

[illegible]

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company

Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)

Limited

Wood Gundy Limited

Salomon Brothers International

Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)

Limited

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Andreasen Bank A/S

Banque de Belgique

Banca del Gottardo

Bank of Bermuda

Bank Leu International Ltd.

Bank of Nova Scotia

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Lambert - Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Worms

H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Citicorp International Bank

Limited

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

Crédit du Nord

Daiwa Europe N.V.

DG Bank

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Domination Securities Corporation

Harris & Partners

Limited

European Banking Company

Limited

Robert Fleming & Co.,

Limited

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Hambros Bank

Limited

E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise

Lazard Frères et Cie

Manufactures Hanover

Limited

Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities

Limited

Samuel Montagu & Co.,

Limited

Messitt, Thompson

A. E. Ames & Co.,

Limited

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Julius Baer International

Limited

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft

Aktiengesellschaft

Bank Moes & Hope NV

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême-Orient

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg

Barclays Bank International

Limited

Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank

Joh. Bezenberg, Gossler & Co.

Burns Fry

Limited

Cazanove & Co.,

Commerzbank

Aktiengesellschaft

County Bank

Limited

Credit Industriel et Commercial

Crédit Suisse White Weld

Limited

Delbrück & Co.

Deutsche Girozentrale

- Deutsche Kommunalbank -

Dresdner Bank

Aktiengesellschaft

First Boston (Europe)

Limited

Gefina International

Limited

Greenwalds

Incorporated

Hessische Landesbank

- Girozentrale -

Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)

Aktiengesellschaft

Kansai-Oriental-Bank

Kleinwort, Benson

Limited

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International

Lloyd's Bank International

Limited

Merck, Frick & Co.

B. Metzler seel, Sohn & Co.

Morgan Stanley International

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Bank of America International

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Buegener (Overseas)

Limited

Bank of Montreal

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de Neuchâtel, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banks of Rothschild

Baring Brothers & Co.,

Limited

Bayerische Landesbank

Girozentrale

Berliner Bank

Aktiengesellschaft

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Christiansen Bank og Kreditkasse

Compagnie Financière Immobilière S.p.A.

Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Lyonnais

Créditanstalt-Bankverein

Den norske Creditbank

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Effectenbank-Warburg

Aktiengesellschaft

First Chicago

Limited

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen

Aktiengesellschaft

Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois

Hill Samuel & Co.,

Limited

International Marine Banking Co.

Limited

Kidder, Peabody International

Limited

Kreditbank N.V.

Lazard Brothers & Co.,

Limited

London Multinational Bank (Underwriters)

Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Midland Doherty

Limited

Morgan Grenfell & Co.,

Limited

Motura Europe N.V.

The quarterly dividend of \$344 per share of ISC Common Stock will be paid on September 15, 1976 to the stockholders of record on August 31, 1976.

W. D. Frank, Secretary  
2727 Allen Parkway  
Houston, Texas 77019

ISC is engaged in engineering, manufacturing, trading and financial operations worldwide. ISC's principal markets are in the development of energy, agricultural and forest resources, grain, food, chemical, petrochemical and pulp processing.



<b>ACROSS</b>		46 Partner of Charybdis	11 Terrible one
1 Threshing byproduct	48 Plating materials	12 Venetian official	
6 Lincoln and Beane	49 Comedian Mort	13 Exceptional person	
10 Queen of Carthage	50 N.L. manager Walter	21 Irish fortification	
14 Moslem beauty	53 Go ——— (be law-abiding)	23 Biblical transport	
15 Formal doing	57 Scientist Jonas	25 U.M.W. member	
16 English river	58 Miss Kett	26 Lobster claw	
17 Sacred book	60 Alaska sight	27 Israeli dances	
18 Relative of a jog	61 Snick and ———	28 Acknowledge	
19 Carry on	62 Bellow	29 Business giant	
20 Star follower, with 22 Across	63 Motif	30 Court proceeding	
22 See 20 Across	64 Singer Nelson	31 Sign up	
24 Line, as a roof	65 Unit of loudness	32 ——— good deed	
25 Earth's neighbor	66 Horse	35 Parting words	
26 Musical		41 Adam and Eve, e.g.	
29 Like overparked cars	<b>DOWN</b>		
31 Cracklayers' needs	1 Payment mediums: Abbr.	42 Alexander or Nicholas	
34 Kind of bomb	2 Hula, for one	45 Brazilian coffee	
36 Peter and cartoons	3 Nimbus	47 Hindu months	
37 Fine fur: Abbr.	4 Man known for one poem	49 Gaze	
38 Used up	5 Upstate N.Y. lake group	50 African fox	
39 Laugh, in Paris	6 Russian co-op	51 ——— of the free"	
40 Non-expert	7 Kind of brain or seed	52 Winter sight	
41 Be in the lineup	8 W.W. II area	53 Musial	
43 Asian nation	9 Defeat	54 Kind of club	
44 Certain Oregon resident	10 Part of opus of 4 Down	55 ——— of the brave"	
		56 Pigeon ———	
		59 Moreover	

	O	F		G	H
ALGAYRVE	21	70	Sunny	27	Sunny
ANDERSTADN	21	70	Cloudy	22	71
AREVA	21	70	Cloudy	22	71
ATRENS	24	75	Sunny	17	62
BADU	22	63	Sunny	20	70
CADLDE	21	63	Cloudy	22	70
CLD	19	66	Cloudy	22	71
OSULES	21	70	Sunny	14	57
OSARSKY	21	70	Cloudy	24	70
STOJANSKY	21	70	Cloudy	18	59
CASABLANCA	27	80	Sunny	23	75
COPENHAGEN	15	60	Cloudy	17	62
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	27	62
COURMAYEUR	18	61	Cloudy	23	67
EDINBURGH	16	61	Cloudy	20	66
FLORENCE	21	70	Cloudy	20	66
FRANKFURT	21	70	Cloudy	21	67
GENOVA	22	71	Sunny	18	64
HELSINKI	19	60	Cloudy	20	68
ISTANBUL	21	70	Cloudy	20	68
LA PALMAS	20	69	Sunny		
LISBON	23	71	Sunny		
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Sunny		

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada  
 at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

"IT'S A DUMB MOVIE. WE SAT FOR TWO HOURS AN' DIDN'T SEE A SINGLE COWBOY!"

of 400 was therefore likely to West led the speed drive.

before likely to West led the speeds five.



# U.S. Ties Czechs As Canada Leads On Perfect Mark

From Wire Dispatches  
**BRONTO, Sept. 8**—North American ice hockey scored some points in the Canada Cup national tournament last night, Canada taking sole possession of first place and Team A coming up with a big performance.

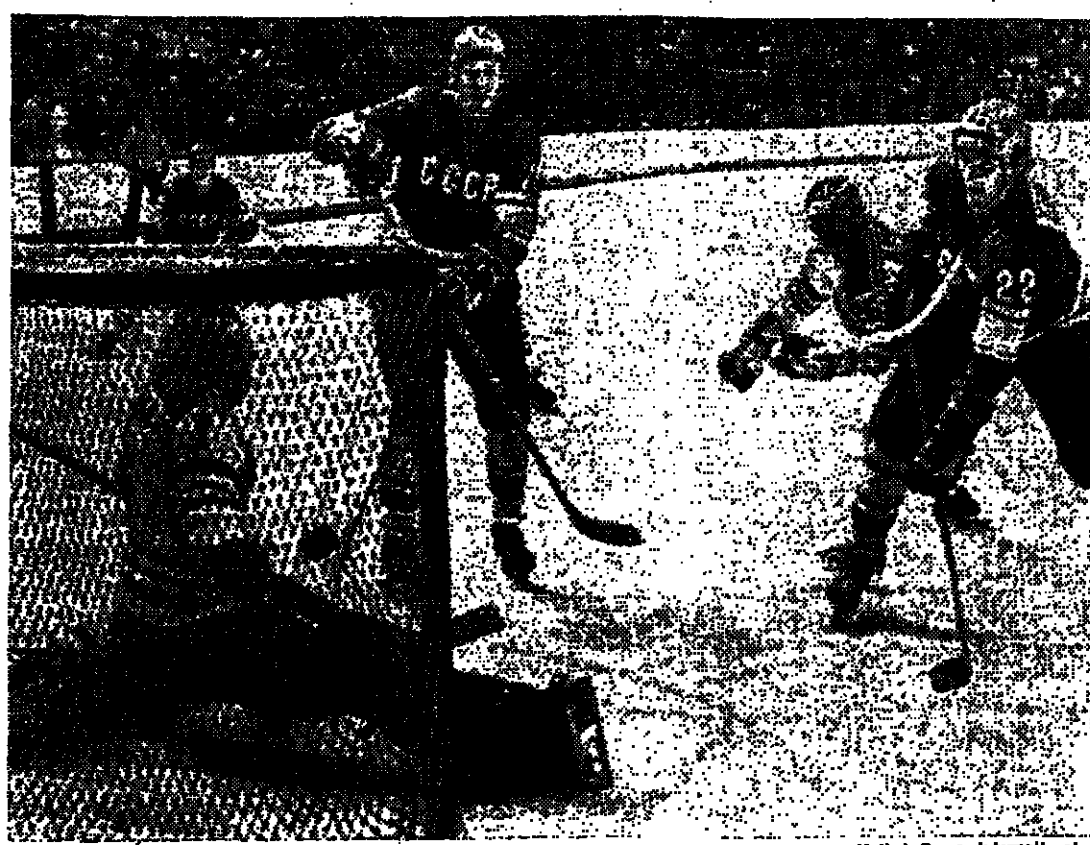
The U.S.A. success was a surprise, as the scrambling team, an underdog in this six-nation event, world champions Czechoslovakia, 4-4, in Philadelphia. U.S.A. had lost its opening games while the Czechoslovakians had won their first two. Team Canada made it three straight with a 4-0 victory over Sweden here and in three games scored a total of 19 goals, allowing only four. The U.S. now are tied for third place in the tournament with the Czechs, which last night scored its first victory, routing Finland 10-1, 1-3, in Montreal.

Philadelphia, forward Josef Stastny scored the tying goal 15 minutes 54 seconds late as Czechoslovakia survived a four-

## Canada Cup

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Czechoslovakia	3	0	1	7	19	4
Canada	3	0	1	7	19	4
U.S.A.	1	1	1	3	17	11
Sweden	1	2	1	3	12	13
Finland	1	2	1	3	12	13
Yugoslavia	0	3	0	0	5	30

Yesterday's Results  
 U.S. 11, Finland 3  
 Czechoslovakia 4, U.S.A. 4  
 Canada 4, Sweden 0



NET FAULTS—Russia's Victor Zhukov fires shot which hits the outside of the net as Finnish defenders move in on play. It was one of the few shots Russia missed.

Vladimir Daurila in the third period.  
 The Czechoslovakians face Canada tomorrow night.  
 At Toronto, a defensive specialist Bob Gainey scored two goals to lead Team Canada to victory over Sweden. Gainey, of the Stanley Cup champion Montreal Canadiens, who sat out the first two games of the series but was inserted against the Swedes because of his checking abilities, scored a goal midway through the second period to give Canada a 2-0 lead, and tallied his other goal midway through the third period to close out the scoring.

Bobby Hull, 37-year-old left wing from the World Hockey Association, scored the only goal of the opening period at 4:13 when he deflected a shot by teammate Phil Esposito past Swedish goaltender Hardy Astrom. It was Hull's fourth goal of the tournament, giving him the team lead. Marcel Dionne collected the other goal while goalie Rogie Vachon picked up the shutout.  
 At Montreal, Victor Zhukov scored a tournament-high four goals and added two assists to lead the Soviet Union to an 11-3 victory over Finland, eliminating

the Finns from playoff consideration.  
 Alexander Maltsev added two goals and two assists and teammate Sergei Kapustin had a goal and three assists for the Olympic gold medalists.  
 With the score tied, 1-1, in the first period, Zhukov, 6 feet 3, scored twice in less than two minutes, the second on a power play. Maltsev and Vladimir Repnev also scored on power plays in the first period to give Russia three goals in as many man-advantage situations and a 4-2 lead.

# Royals Have a Worry as Margin Over A's Is Cut Down to 5 Lose 8th Time in 9 Games

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Seven Kansas City manager Billy Herzog is beginning to have some doubts about his team's chances in the American League West division race.  
 Last night, California's Don Sutton, who has allowed the Royals only two earned runs in 27 innings this year, two-hit Kansas City for a 2-1 victory.  
 It was Kansas City's eighth loss in nine games and cut the Royals lead in the West to five games over the Oakland A's.  
 "The way we are playing right now, it's like we are scared to win," said Herzog, whose team is 4-4 to Texas Monday night but the Rangers scored four runs in the ninth inning. "Either we are scared or don't know how." The big worry for Herzog is the A's line, which leads the league in runs, has been scoring better than seven games, the Royals have tallied 19 runs and seven of them came in one game. "I don't know if the other guys are pitching good or we're just getting that bad," he said. "I don't really know what we can do."  
 One thing Herzog is going to try to cut out is hitting practice. Most of the Royals show up 4 1/2 hours after the game to get some extra swings. Before tonight's game with the Angels there will be no swings.

"I don't see us getting any better with all the work so we will try it the other way," he said. "We've been coming out in 90-degree heat for an extra hour and a half and it hasn't helped. Maybe taking some time off will."

One guy who hit well last night was former Royal Tony Solters, who was claimed on waivers by California in early July. Solters, who also had his first major league stolen base, drove in Dave Chalk with a sacrifice fly in the first inning and Mike Easler with a single to right in the sixth after Easler stole second on a pitchout.

Brewers 17, Indians 4  
 At Milwaukee, George Scott drove in four runs to pace a 20-hit attack against the Brewers and rookie right-hander Gary Beane, making his first major league appearance, a 17-4 victory over Cleveland. Scott blasted a three-run homer for Milwaukee's first runs in a six-run first inning and singled in another run in the fifth. The 20 hits were a Milwaukee club record for safeties in a game.

Twins 1, Rangers 6  
 At Arlington, Texas, rookie Pete Redfern and ace reliever Bill Campbell combined for a nine-inning shutout to give Minnesota a 1-0 triumph over the Rangers.

## Finley Has Poor Start in Court

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (UPI).—U.S. District Court Judge Frank J. Murphy yesterday dismissed the case of seven counts in Charles Finley's \$10.5-million suit against baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn and organized baseball and Nov. 8 for trial on the other counts.  
 The judge dismissed the anti-trust charges filed by Finley, who

had sought triple damages bringing the total amount to \$31.5 million, and two counts under which Finley charged he had been denied due process of legal treatment and given unequal protection by Kuhn.  
 McGarr's action left three counts in which the commissioner is involved and one count against the Boston Red Sox and the New York Yankees.

The suit by Finley, owner of the Oakland A's, stemmed from Kuhn's decision in June that Finley could not sell pitcher Vida Blue to the Yankees for \$15 million and outfielder Joe Rudi and pitcher Tom Seaver to the Red Sox for \$10 million. Kuhn voided the sale on the grounds it was not in the best interest of baseball.

Finley's attorneys, in conference with McGarr, withdrew Finley's request for preliminary injunctions which would have forced Kuhn to allow the sale of the players to be completed. Thus, the request for injunctions will be combined with the Nov. 8 trial after the season ends on the merits of the case—whether Kuhn has the authority to void such sales.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE					NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division					Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	62	35	.639	0	Philadelphia	54	52	.518	—
Baltimore	52	45	.536	10 1/2	Pittsburgh	79	58	.573	5 1/2
Milwaukee	70	37	.511	11 1/2	New York	71	66	.518	13 1/2
Seattle	68	72	.474	18	Chicago	63	76	.457	22
Los Angeles	63	75	.463	20 1/2	St. Louis	72	73	.497	22 1/2
Chicago	62	76	.450	21	Montreal	45	88	.338	27 1/2
Western Division					Western Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	70	56	.557	—	St. Louis	86	51	.628	—
San Diego	70	63	.540	8	Chicago	77	57	.578	8
Los Angeles	70	70	.500	10 1/2	San Francisco	70	71	.496	19
San Francisco	62	76	.463	18	San Diego	65	76	.461	24
San Diego	62	76	.449	17 1/2	San Francisco	62	78	.443	26 1/2
Los Angeles	62	76	.449	17 1/2	San Diego	62	78	.443	26 1/2
San Francisco	62	76	.449	17 1/2	San Francisco	62	78	.443	26 1/2

New York 4, Boston 2.		Atlanta 59 79 225 4 1 1/2	
Tuesday's Results		Tuesday's Results	
New York 4, Boston 2.	New York 11, Chicago 0.		
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 3.	St. Louis 7, Montreal 4.		
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 4.	Cincinnati 10, Cincinnati 10.		
Philadelphia 2, Kansas City 1.	San Diego 4, Los Angeles 2.		
Tennessee 1, Texas 0.	San Francisco 8, Atlanta 3.		
Cleveland 4, Chicago 0.			
Wednesday's Games		Wednesday's Games	
Chicago at Oakland, n.	New York at Chicago.		
Atlanta at Texas, n.	Montreal at St. Louis, 2, n.		
Philadelphia at Kansas City, n.	Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, n.		
Philadelphia at Baltimore, n.	San Francisco at Los Angeles, n.		
San Francisco at New York, n.	Atlanta at San Diego.		
Cleveland at Boston, post. n.	Cincinnati at Houston, n.		

Western Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	50	40	.556	0
San Francisco	48	42	.533	2
San Diego	47	43	.520	3
Colorado	46	44	.500	4
Arizona	45	45	.497	5
Los Angeles	44	46	.489	6
San Francisco	43	47	.479	7
San Diego	42	48	.469	8
Colorado	41	49	.459	9
Arizona	40	50	.449	10
Los Angeles	39	51	.439	11

## Tuesday's Line Scores

# AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	001	020	020	11	2	0
Chicago	000	000	000	0	0	0
New York	000	000	000	0	0	0
Texas	000	000	000	0	0	0
St. Louis	000	000	000	0	0	0
Philadelphia	000	000	000	0	0	0
Washington	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	000	000	000	0	0	0
Portland	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Jose	000	000	000	0	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0	0
Seattle	00					



